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(54) Title: 50 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS

## (57) Abstract

The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.

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## 50 Human Secreted Proteins

### *Field of the Invention*

This invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides, uses of such polynucleotides and polypeptides, and  
5 their production.

### *Background of the Invention*

Unlike bacterium, which exist as a single compartment surrounded by a membrane, human cells and other eucaryotes are subdivided by membranes into many functionally distinct compartments. Each membrane-bounded compartment, or  
10 organelle, contains different proteins essential for the function of the organelle. The cell uses "sorting signals," which are amino acid motifs located within the protein, to target proteins to particular cellular organelles.

One type of sorting signal, called a signal sequence, a signal peptide, or a leader sequence, directs a class of proteins to an organelle called the endoplasmic reticulum  
15 (ER). The ER separates the membrane-bounded proteins from all other types of proteins. Once localized to the ER, both groups of proteins can be further directed to another organelle called the Golgi apparatus. Here, the Golgi distributes the proteins to vesicles, including secretory vesicles, the cell membrane, lysosomes, and the other organelles.

20 Proteins targeted to the ER by a signal sequence can be released into the extracellular space as a secreted protein. For example, vesicles containing secreted proteins can fuse with the cell membrane and release their contents into the extracellular space - a process called exocytosis. Exocytosis can occur constitutively or after receipt of a triggering signal. In the latter case, the proteins are stored in secretory vesicles (or  
25 secretory granules) until exocytosis is triggered. Similarly, proteins residing on the cell membrane can also be secreted into the extracellular space by proteolytic cleavage of a "linker" holding the protein to the membrane.

Despite the great progress made in recent years, only a small number of genes encoding human secreted proteins have been identified. These secreted proteins include  
30 the commercially valuable human insulin, interferon, Factor VIII, human growth hormone, tissue plasminogen activator, and erythropoietin. Thus, in light of the pervasive role of secreted proteins in human physiology, a need exists for identifying and characterizing novel human secreted proteins and the genes that encode them. This knowledge will allow one to detect, to treat, and to prevent medical disorders by using  
35 secreted proteins or the genes that encode them.

### *Summary of the Invention*

The present invention relates to novel polynucleotides and the encoded polypeptides. Moreover, the present invention relates to vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting disorders related to the polypeptides, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying binding partners of the polypeptides.

### *Detailed Description*

#### Definitions

The following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used throughout this specification.

In the present invention, "isolated" refers to material removed from its original environment (e.g., the natural environment if it is naturally occurring), and thus is altered "by the hand of man" from its natural state. For example, an isolated polynucleotide could be part of a vector or a composition of matter, or could be contained within a cell, and still be "isolated" because that vector, composition of matter, or particular cell is not the original environment of the polynucleotide.

In the present invention, a "secreted" protein refers to those proteins capable of being directed to the ER, secretory vesicles, or the extracellular space as a result of a signal sequence, as well as those proteins released into the extracellular space without necessarily containing a signal sequence. If the secreted protein is released into the extracellular space, the secreted protein can undergo extracellular processing to produce a "mature" protein. Release into the extracellular space can occur by many mechanisms, including exocytosis and proteolytic cleavage.

As used herein, a "polynucleotide" refers to a molecule having a nucleic acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained within the clone deposited with the ATCC. For example, the polynucleotide can contain the nucleotide sequence of the full length cDNA sequence, including the 5' and 3' untranslated sequences, the coding region, with or without the signal sequence, the secreted protein coding region, as well as fragments, epitopes, domains, and variants of the nucleic acid sequence. Moreover, as used herein, a "polypeptide" refers to a molecule having the translated amino acid sequence generated from the polynucleotide as broadly defined.

In the present invention, the full length sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X was often generated by overlapping sequences contained in multiple clones (contig



analysis). A representative clone containing all or most of the sequence for SEQ ID NO:X was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection ("ATCC"). As shown in Table 1, each clone is identified by a cDNA Clone ID (Identifier) and the ATCC Deposit Number. The ATCC is located at 10801 University Boulevard,  
5 Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, USA. The ATCC deposit was made pursuant to the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for purposes of patent procedure.

A "polynucleotide" of the present invention also includes those polynucleotides capable of hybridizing, under stringent hybridization conditions, to sequences contained  
10 in SEQ ID NO:X, the complement thereof, or the cDNA within the clone deposited with the ATCC. "Stringent hybridization conditions" refers to an overnight incubation at 42°C in a solution comprising 50% formamide, 5x SSC (750 mM NaCl, 75 mM sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 µg/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the  
15 filters in 0.1x SSC at about 65°C.

Also contemplated are nucleic acid molecules that hybridize to the polynucleotides of the present invention at lower stringency hybridization conditions. Changes in the stringency of hybridization and signal detection are primarily accomplished through the manipulation of formamide concentration (lower percentages  
20 of formamide result in lowered stringency); salt conditions, or temperature. For example, lower stringency conditions include an overnight incubation at 37°C in a solution comprising 6X SSPE (20X SSPE = 3M NaCl; 0.2M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>; 0.02M EDTA, pH 7.4), 0.5% SDS, 30% formamide, 100 µg/ml salmon sperm blocking DNA; followed by washes at 50°C with 1XSSPE, 0.1% SDS. In addition, to achieve even  
25 lower stringency, washes performed following stringent hybridization can be done at higher salt concentrations (e.g. 5X SSC).

Note that variations in the above conditions may be accomplished through the inclusion and/or substitution of alternate blocking reagents used to suppress background in hybridization experiments. Typical blocking reagents include  
30 Denhardt's reagent, BLOTTO, heparin, denatured salmon sperm DNA, and commercially available proprietary formulations. The inclusion of specific blocking reagents may require modification of the hybridization conditions described above, due to problems with compatibility.

Of course, a polynucleotide which hybridizes only to polyA+ sequences (such  
35 as any 3' terminal polyA+ tract of a cDNA shown in the sequence listing), or to a

complementary stretch of T (or U) residues, would not be included in the definition of "polynucleotide," since such a polynucleotide would hybridize to any nucleic acid molecule containing a poly (A) stretch or the complement thereof (e.g., practically any double-stranded cDNA clone).

5       The polynucleotide of the present invention can be composed of any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. For example, polynucleotides can be composed of single- and double-stranded DNA, DNA that is a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, single- and double-stranded RNA, and RNA that is mixture of single- and  
10   double-stranded regions, hybrid molecules comprising DNA and RNA that may be single-stranded or, more typically, double-stranded or a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions. In addition, the polynucleotide can be composed of triple-stranded regions comprising RNA or DNA or both RNA and DNA. A polynucleotide may also contain one or more modified bases or DNA or RNA backbones modified for stability  
15   or for other reasons. "Modified" bases include, for example, tritylated bases and unusual bases such as inosine. A variety of modifications can be made to DNA and RNA; thus, "polynucleotide" embraces chemically, enzymatically, or metabolically modified forms.

      The polypeptide of the present invention can be composed of amino acids joined  
20   to each other by peptide bonds or modified peptide bonds, i.e., peptide isosteres, and may contain amino acids other than the 20 gene-encoded amino acids. The polypeptides may be modified by either natural processes, such as posttranslational processing, or by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Such modifications are well described in basic texts and in more detailed monographs,  
25   as well as in a voluminous research literature. Modifications can occur anywhere in a polypeptide, including the peptide backbone, the amino acid side-chains and the amino or carboxyl termini. It will be appreciated that the same type of modification may be present in the same or varying degrees at several sites in a given polypeptide. Also, a given polypeptide may contain many types of modifications. Polypeptides may be  
30   branched, for example, as a result of ubiquitination, and they may be cyclic, with or without branching. Cyclic, branched, and branched cyclic polypeptides may result from posttranslation natural processes or may be made by synthetic methods. Modifications include acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a  
35   nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cysteine,

formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pegylation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination. (See, for instance, PROTEINS -  
5 STRUCTURE AND MOLECULAR PROPERTIES, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993); POSTTRANSLATIONAL COVALENT MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York, pgs. 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al., Meth Enzymol 182:626-646 (1990);  
10 Rattan et al., Ann NY Acad Sci 663:48-62 (1992).)

"SEQ ID NO:X" refers to a polynucleotide sequence while "SEQ ID NO:Y" refers to a polypeptide sequence, both sequences identified by an integer specified in Table 1.

"A polypeptide having biological activity" refers to polypeptides exhibiting  
15 activity similar, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a polypeptide of the present invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological assay, with or without dose dependency. In the case where dose dependency does exist, it need not be identical to that of the polypeptide, but rather substantially similar to the dose-dependence in a given activity as compared to the polypeptide of the present  
20 invention (i.e., the candidate polypeptide will exhibit greater activity or not more than about 25-fold less and, preferably, not more than about tenfold less activity, and most preferably, not more than about three-fold less activity relative to the polypeptide of the present invention.)

## 25 Polynucleotides and Polypeptides of the Invention

### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 1

30 This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune disorders, particularly infection and inflammatory disorders.

35 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the

immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual  
5 having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in the neutrophils indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of  
10 infection of pathogens, immune disorders, and host-to-graft response control in the tissue or organ transplantation. Additionally, the gene product can be used as the therapeutic target screening. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available  
15 and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:11 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more  
20 polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1096 of SEQ ID NO:11, b is an integer of 15 to 1110, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:11, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25

## **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 2**

This gene is expressed primarily in dermatofibrosarcoma protuberance, and to a lesser extent, in Synovial Fibroblasts, osteoclastoma, dendritic cells, lung, monocyte and human embryo.

30 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, integumentary, proliferating, or muscle disorders, particularly dermatofibrosarcoma protuberance. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to  
35 these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the connective tissues, expression of this gene at

significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. integumentary, developing, muscle, skeletal, immune, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual  
5 having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis or intervention of  
10 dermatofibrosarcoma. Similarly, the tissue distribution in integumentary tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment, diagnosis, and/or prevention of various skin disorders including congenital disorders (i.e. nevi, moles, freckles, Mongolian spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome), integumentary tumors (i.e. keratoses, Bowen's disease, basal cell  
15 carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, Paget's disease, mycosis fungoides, and Kaposi's sarcoma), injuries and inflammation of the skin (i.e. wounds, rashes, prickly heat disorder, psoriasis, dermatitis), atherosclerosis, urticaria, eczema, photosensitivity, autoimmune disorders (i.e. lupus erythematosus, vitiligo, dermatomyositis, morphea, scleroderma, pemphigoid, and pemphigus), keloids, striae,  
20 erythema, petechiae, purpura, and xanthelasma. Moreover, such disorders may predispose increased susceptibility to viral and bacterial infections of the skin (i.e. cold sores, warts, chickenpox, molluscum contagiosum, herpes zoster, boils, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, tinea, athlete's foot, and ringworm). In addition, the protein may also show utility in the detection or treatment of disorders afflicting connective tissues  
25 (e.g. arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation), such as in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias (ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal  
30 chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:12 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of  
35 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more

polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 922 of SEQ ID NO:12, b is an integer of 15 to 936, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:12, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 3

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with phenylakylamine binding protein (also known as emopamil-binding protein, (EBP)) which is thought to be important in sterol isomerization and neuroprotective agent binding. EBP is known to be the one of the primary receptors for antiischemic drug, and thus serves as a common target for therapeutics of this family (See Genbank Accession No.gil780263). By comparison of homology, this gene may also play a similar role in either the same or other tissues or cell types. In specific embodiments, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:  
MNQIFLFGQNVHSSLHFVFLVLLNNLFGIGFKATSFRCIVVQLNGDIGKREQI  
(SEQ ID NO:122). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also encompassed by the invention.

This gene is expressed primarily in cyclohexamide treated supt cells, Alzheimer spongy forms, fetal epithelium, smooth muscle, CD34 depleted buffy coat cord blood and to a lesser extent in activated T-cells, endothelial cells, melanocytes, B-cell lymphoma, and human cerebellum.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural, immune, or developmental disorders, particularly neurodegenerative disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.neural, integumentary, developmental, fetal, immune, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred

epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:68 as residues: Gly-33 to Ala-38, Glu-123 to His-128, Trp-150 to Asn-161, His-195 to Ser-201.

The tissue distribution in various neural tissues combined with the homology to the EBP protein indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this

5 gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioural disorders, or inflammatory conditions such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, 10 hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, based upon the tissue distribution in fetal tissues, indicates that the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental 15 disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences 20 are related to SEQ ID NO:13 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general 25 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 907 of SEQ ID NO:13, b is an integer of 15 to 921, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:13, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### 30 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 4**

This gene is expressed primarily in hemangiopericytoma, and to a lesser extent, in hypothalamus, smooth muscle, liver, spleen, brain, bone, adipose and number of other tissues and cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as 35 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural disorders, particularly hemangiopericytoma. Similarly,

polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the blood vessels, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. neural, hepatic, musculoskeletal, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:69 as residues: Lys-14 to Glu-19, Glu-74 to Lys-84, Pro-100 to Thr-105, Gly-119 to Ala-129, Gln-135 to Asn-143, Pro-145 to Glu-150, Glu-162 to Glu-167, Glu-207 to Pro-215.

The tissue distribution in hemangiopericytoma and other highly vascularized tissues and organs indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of disorders of blood vessels, especially hemangiopericytoma and angiogenesis. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:14 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2527 of SEQ ID NO:14, b is an integer of 15 to 2541, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:14, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### 30 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 5

This gene is expressed primarily in both normal ovary and ovarian cancer, and to a lesser extent in Merkel cells and synovial fibroblasts.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, endocrine disorders or reproductive disorders, particularly ovarian cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful



in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the endocrine and reproductive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. reproductive, endocrine, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of disorders of endocrine or reproductive systems. A protein product secreted by ovary may present an hormone that has either systemic or local effects related to reproductive function. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:15 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1032 of SEQ ID NO:15, b is an integer of 15 to 1046, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:15, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 6**

This gene is expressed primarily in Hodgkins lymphoma and testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of immune or reproductive system, particularly Hodkin's lymphoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune, endocrine and reproductive systems, expression of this gene at

significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard  
5 gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:71 as residues: Pro-16 to Cys-32, Thr-46 to Ser-51, Gly-59 to Gly-64.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides  
10 corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of disorders of immune system, including immunodeficiency, immune dysfunction, allergy, autoimmune diseases, organ/tissue transplantation, or disorders of endocrine system, or reproductive problems like infertility. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above  
15 listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:16 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.  
20 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 968 of SEQ ID NO:16, b is an integer of 15 to 982, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:16, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 7

This gene is expressed primarily in brain tissues, especially that of brain amygdala depression, striatum depression and Alzheimers spongy form, and to a lesser  
30 extent in bladder and melanocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological and psychological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and  
35 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nerve system, expression of this

gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard  
5 gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:72 as residues: Pro-29 to Lys-37.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and intervention of neurological  
10 and psychological disorders, including depression, Alzheimers disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic  
15 disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies  
20 directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. . Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:17 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides  
25 are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 3077 of SEQ ID NO:17, b is an integer of 15 to 3091, where both a and b correspond to the positions of  
30 nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:17, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 8

35 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with G-protein coupled receptors which are thought to be important in signal transduction for ligands of physiological importance.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain tissues such as striatum depression and to a lesser extent in synovial fibroblasts, osteoclastoma, fetal kidney, dendritic cells, hypothalamus, and adipose tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as  
5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the nervous system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of  
10 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types ( e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression  
15 level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:73 as residues: Asn-67 to Asn-72.

The tissue distribution and homology to G-protein coupled receptor indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful as a target  
20 for screening therapeutic compounds. These compounds may be used for disorders in many bodily systems, including those with central nervous system, connective tissues, bone, urinary, metabolic, immune implications. Additionally, the gene product can be expressed as therapeutic protein in whole or in part, as an antagonist, for example where the disease state results from an overexpression of the same gene.. Protein, as  
25 well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:18 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably,  
30 such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 782 of SEQ ID NO:18, b is an integer of 15 to 796, where both a and b  
35 correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:18, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

**FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 9**

This gene is expressed only in fetal lung.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, pulmonary or developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes  
10 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the pulmonary system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. pulmonary, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and  
15 spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution of this gene only in fetal lung indicates that it plays a key role in development of the pulmonary system. This would suggest that misregulation of  
20 the expression of this protein product in the adult could lead to lymphoma or sarcoma formation, particularly in the lung. It may also be involved in predisposition to certain pulmonary defects such as pulmonary edema and embolism, bronchitis and cystic fibrosis. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many  
25 polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:19 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention.

Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly,  
30 preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 808 of SEQ ID NO:19, b is an integer of 15 to 822, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:19, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

**FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 10**

This gene is expressed primarily in bone, and to a lesser extent, in T-cells, neutrophils, and endothelial cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as  
5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, skeletal, immune, or hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of  
10 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune systems and hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. skeletal, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample  
15 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:75 as residues: Thr-33 to Glu-44, Tyr-63 to Arg-68.

The tissue distribution of this gene predominantly in hematopoietic cell types  
20 indicates that the gene could be important for the treatment or detection of immune or hematopoietic disorders including arthritis, asthma and immunodeficiency diseases. The expression of this gene in bone indicates a potential role in the treatment and/or detection of bone developmental defects, bone repair, bone diseases, and bone deformities. Alternatively, the tissue distribution within various hematopoietic tissues  
25 indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution,  
30 radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.  
35 Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through

sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:20 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably  
5 excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 643 of SEQ ID NO:20, b is an integer of 15 to 657, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:20, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 11

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver and spleen, and to a lesser extent in smooth muscle, synovial sarcoma and brain.

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Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental, hepatic and hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing  
20 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic and hematopoietic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types(e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid  
25 and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:76 as residues: Pro-61 to Ala-67.

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The tissue distribution of this gene primarily in fetal liver indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment/detection of hepatic disorders including hepatoma, and hepatitis; developmental disorders and hematopoietic disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed  
35 against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these

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sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:21 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 618 of SEQ ID NO:21, b is an integer of 15 to 632, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:21, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

## FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 12

This gene is expressed primarily in cord blood. Any frame shifts in this sequence can easily be clarified using known molecular biology techniques.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in cord blood indicates that the gene could be important for the treatment or detection of immune or hematopoietic disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases and leukemia. Expression of this gene product in cord blood cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS,



leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:22 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 851 of SEQ ID NO:22, b is an integer of 15 to 865, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:22, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 13

The nucleotide sequence of this gene shows homology with a T-cell surface protein tactile precursor which is thought to be involved in the adhesive interactions of activated T and NK cells during the late phase of the immune response, when these cells are actively engaging diseased cells and moving within areas of inflammation.

This gene is expressed primarily in cord blood.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution of this gene in hematopoietic cell types, and its homology to T-cell surface protein precursor tactile, indicates that the gene could be important for the treatment or detection of immune, or hematopoietic disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases and leukemia. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:23 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1208 of SEQ ID NO:23, b is an integer of 15 to 1222, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:23, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 14

This gene is expressed primarily in brain, and to a lesser extent in thymus and spleen.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neurological and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:79 as residues: Asp-48 to Ser-54.

The tissue distribution of this gene product predominantly in brain, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, schizophrenia,

mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder and panic disorder. In addition the expression of this gene in the thymus and spleen indicates a possible role in the detection and treatment of immune disorders such as arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed  
5 against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:24 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are  
10 specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1407 of SEQ ID NO:24, b is an integer of 15 to 1421, where both a and b correspond to the positions of  
15 nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:24, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 15**

20 This gene is expressed primarily in six-week old embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed  
25 to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the fetus, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. developmental, differentiating, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily  
30 fluids (e.g. lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:80 as residues: Thr-36 to Met-43.

35 The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of developmental and degenerative disorders, as well as cancer. Similarly, expression within embryonic

tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:25 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 624 of SEQ ID NO:25, b is an integer of 15 to 638, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:25, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 16**

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, brain tumors, developmental and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. neural, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:81 as residues: His-41 to Glu-49.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of developmental and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain and nervous system. Examples would include; behavioral or nervous system disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, mania, dementia, paranoia, and addictive behavior, sleep disorders. Alternatively, expression within fetal tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:26 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 735 of SEQ ID NO:26, b is an integer of 15 to 749, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:26, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 17**

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the fetus, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. developmental, differentiating, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. amniotic fluid, lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid)

or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides  
5 corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of developmental and degenerative disorders, as well as cancer. Similarly, expression within fetal tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation  
10 and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through  
15 sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:27 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a  
20 nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 774 of SEQ ID NO:27, b is an integer of 15 to 788, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:27, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 18**

When tested against Reh cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activation site) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates B-cells through the Jaks-STAT signal transduction pathway.  
30 GAS is a promoter element found upstream in many genes which are involved in the Jaks-STAT pathway. The Jaks-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STATs pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

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This gene is expressed primarily in brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, brain tumors, developmental and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:83 as residues: Met-1 to Arg-8.

The tissue distribution in brain indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of developmental and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain and nervous system. Examples would include; behavioral or nervous system disorders, such as depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, mania, dementia, paranoia, and addictive behavior, sleep disorders. Alternatively, the detected GAS biological activity within B-cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences,

such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:28 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 927 of SEQ ID NO:28, b is an integer of 15 to 941, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:28, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 19

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal heart.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cardiac, skeletal or developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the cardiovascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. muscle, cardiac, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:84 as residues: Pro-42 to Asn-49, Arg-54 to Gly-59, Ile-73 to Glu-81.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of cardiovascular and disorders, particularly those relating to the heart and its development. Conditions relating to heart disease, such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, stroke, angina, thrombosis, and wound healing, are all potential areas of applicability for the protein product of this gene. Similarly, expression within fetal tissues and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other



proliferative disorders. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show

5 utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:29 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the  
10 scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 821 of SEQ ID NO:29, b is an integer of 15 to 835, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in  
15 SEQ ID NO:29, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 20**

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, fetal deficiencies and pre-natal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes  
25 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. developmental, proliferating, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and  
30 spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:85 as residues: Val-54 to Asp-59.

35 The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of developmental anomalies, fetal deficiencies, reproductive dysfunction or pre-natal disorders. Protein, as

well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:30 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 539 of SEQ ID NO:30, b is an integer of 15 to 553, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:30, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### 15 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 21**

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with drosophila peroxidasin which is thought to be important in extracellular matrix architecture. When tested against Jurkat T-cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS pathway. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates T-cells through the Jaks-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream in many genes which are involved in the Jaks-STAT pathway. The Jaks-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

This gene is expressed primarily in umbilical vein and to a lesser extent in endothelial and brain cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, developmental and growth disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of fetal tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, hematopoietic, neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or

another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:86 as residues: Ala-55 to Thr-62, His-164 to Gly-175, Ala-197 to Glu-202.

The tissue distribution and homology to peroxidasin indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis, and treatment of various fetal developmental and growth disorders involving the formation of extracellular matrix. Alternatively, the tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Activation of the GAS pathway by the gene product of this gene indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene product demonstrates activity with regard to the GAS pathway, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:31 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1332 of SEQ ID NO:31, b is an integer of 15 to 1346, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:31, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

## FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 22

The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the Human M97-2 secreted protein, which is thought to be involved in immune regulation (see PCT publication number WO9740151). Based upon the similar structure, it is believed that these proteins share similar biological activity. Preferred polypeptides comprise the following amino acid sequence :

LSAYRTLDNTHIHTHKNAHEPNPEKVPAGPPSPPPPTSPLDSEDRRGTRGHLG  
 10 RPAGSPPTPPRPSHHTPIITLYITQSFWFSRTRLPKYHLQKVTLAGHYFVYLFP  
 QKKNENEKRGIP (SEQ ID NO:123), LSAYRTLDNTHIHTHKNAHEPNPEKVPA  
 G (SEQ ID NO:124), LDSEDRRGTRGHL (SEQ ID NO:125), IITLYITQSFWFS  
 RTRLPKYHLQKVTLA (SEQ ID NO:126), or VIILFICSLC (SEQ ID NO:127)

This gene is expressed primarily in kidney medulla and to a lesser extent in  
 15 brain (amygdala-depression and infant brain).

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, renal, endocrine and CNS disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and  
 20 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the renal, endocrine and central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types(e.g. renal, cerebral, immune, hematopoietic,  
 25 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID  
 30 NO:87 as residues: Pro-5 to Gln-11, Thr-29 to Ala-38.

The tissue distribution indicates that the protein products of this gene is useful for the study, treatment and diagnosis of various endocrine, renal, developmental and central nervous system disorders. The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of  
 35 liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the

protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:32 and may  
5 have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer  
10 between 1 to 612 of SEQ ID NO:32, b is an integer of 15 to 626, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:32, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### 15 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 23**

This gene is expressed primarily in meningioma and to a lesser extent in infant brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a  
20 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the brain and CNS, particularly neuro-degenerative disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of  
25 the CNS and developmental systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, hematopoietic, neural, developing, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard  
30 gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases involving the CNS and developmental pathway. The tissue distribution  
35 indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette

Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of  
5 developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of  
10 these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:33 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the  
15 general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1004 of SEQ ID NO:33, b is an integer of 15 to 1018, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:33, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 24**

This gene is expressed primarily in breast lymph node.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a  
25 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic, hematopoietic, and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the metabolic and immune  
30 systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, hematopoietic, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in  
35 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:89 as residues: Lys-27 to Ser-33.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of metabolic and immune disorders. The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in breast lymph nodes indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:34 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 753 of SEQ ID NO:34, b is an integer of 15 to 767, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:34, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 25**

This gene is expressed primarily in breast lymph node, and to a lesser extent in bone marrow.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies

directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the metabolic and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain  
5 tissues or cell types(e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

10 The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of various metabolic and immune disorders. The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in breast  
15 lymph nodes and bone marrow indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the  
20 gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the  
25 expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of  
30 these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:35 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the  
35 general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 826 of SEQ ID NO:35, b is an integer of 15 to 840, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:35, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.



**FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 26**

5 The gene sequence shows significant homology to a sequence of the human chromosome X.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta and to a lesser extent in fetal liver and spleen.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the immune, metabolic, and developing systems. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the metabolic and  
15 immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. renal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue  
20 or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:91 as residues: Ile-98 to Pro-106, Pro-118 to Leu-124, Ser-136 to Arg-148.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of disorders  
25 involving the immune, developmental and metabolic systems. The nucleotide sequence of this gene shows homology to regions of the human chromosome X, and given its tissue distribution, this gene may function in developmental pathways or the regulation thereof. In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, and pre-natal disorders.

30 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:36 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome.

35 Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1134 of SEQ ID NO:36, b is an integer of 15

to 1148, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:36, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

## 5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 27

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with an estrogen receptor variant which is thought to be important in reproductive, endocrine and metabolic disorders.

This gene is expressed primarily in cancerous meningioma tissue.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer and brain disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for  
15 differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain and cerebrospinal fluids, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. developmental, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or  
20 cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution and homology to estrogen receptor variant indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study,  
25 diagnosis and treatment of brain, endocrine, reproductive and metabolic disorders. Alternatively, the tissue distribution to cancerous meningioma tissue may suggest that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and intervention of these tumors. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tissue-specific marker and/or immunotherapy  
30 target for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:37 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related  
35 sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1353 of SEQ ID NO:37, b

is an integer of 15 to 1367, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:37, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

## **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 28**

This gene is expressed primarily in human neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammatory and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the inflammatory and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:93 as residues: Asn-20 to Cys-27.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for study, diagnosis and treatment of immune and inflammatory disorders. Expression of this gene product in neutrophils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide

sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:38 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 907 of SEQ ID NO:38, b is an integer of 15 to 921, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:38, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 29

This gene is expressed primarily in T cells and to a lesser extent in pituitary tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune and endocrine disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the endocrine and immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:94 as residues: Lys-23 to Ser-30, Ala-52 to Leu-57, Pro-96 to Ser-105.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of various immune and endocrine disorders. Expression of this gene product in T-cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by

boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:39 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 618 of SEQ ID NO:39, b is an integer of 15 to 632, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:39, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 30

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with Mlrq mouse protein which is thought to be important in MHC recognition by T cells. The translation product of this gene also shares homology with human platelet factors, which could suggest that this gene is important in the aggregation of immune cells, such as neutrophils.

This gene is expressed primarily in synovial fibroblasts and to a lesser extent in T cells and Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune/autoimmune disorders and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and metabolic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected

in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:95 as residues: Asp-43 to Val-54, Asn-66 to Glu-74.

The tissue distribution and homology to Mlrq mouse protein indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for study, diagnosis and treatment of immune, autoimmune diseases and cancers. Expression of this gene product in immune cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:40 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 594 of SEQ ID NO:40, b is an integer of 15 to 608, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:40, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### 35 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 31

This gene is expressed primarily in neutrophils, and to a lesser extent in kidney medulla.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune and inflammatory disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune or renal systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cells types (e.g. immune, renal, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:96 as residues: Glu-21 to Gly-30, Glu-33 to Thr-47.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study, diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory and immune disorders. Expression of this gene product in neutrophils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Alternatively, the tissue distribution in kidney indicates that this gene or gene product could be used in the treatment and/or detection of kidney diseases including renal failure, nephritis, renal tubular acidosis, proteinuria, pyuria, edema, pyelonephritis, hydronephritis, nephrotic syndrome, crush syndrome, glomerulonephritis, hematuria, renal colic and kidney stones, in addition to Wilms Tumor Disease, and congenital kidney abnormalities such as horseshoe kidney, polycystic kidney, and Falconi's

syndrome. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:41 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention.

Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 863 of SEQ ID NO:41, b is an integer of 15 to 877, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:41, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### 15 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 32**

This gene is expressed primarily in uterus and epididymus tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive and hormonal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for study and treatment of developmental, reproductive, and endocrine disorders. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:42 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention



are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 964 of SEQ ID NO:42, b is an integer of 15 to 978, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:42, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 33

This gene is expressed primarily in LPS induced neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammation and immune defects. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study and treatment of inflammatory and general immune disorders. Expression of this gene product in induced neutrophils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:43 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 985 of SEQ ID NO:43, b is an integer of 15 to 999, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:43, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 34

This gene is expressed primarily in LPS induced neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, inflammation and immune defects. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:99 as residues: Pro-9 to Cys-14.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for study and treatment of inflammatory and general immune disorders. Expression of this gene product in induced neutrophils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions.

Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:44 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 496 of SEQ ID NO:44, b is an integer of 15 to 510, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:44, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

## 20 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 35**

This gene is expressed primarily in infant brain and several normal and transformed cell types.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological diseases and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous and lymphatic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study and treatment of cancer and/or

developmental, nervous system and lymphoid disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, and schizophrenia. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:45 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 972 of SEQ ID NO:45, b is an integer of 15 to 986, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:45, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 36

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with type II collagen which is thought to be important in marix integrity and tissue homeostasis. One embodiment of this gene comprises polypeptides of the following amino acid sequence: PEGECCPVCP (SEQ ID NO:128). An additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed primarily in osteoblasts.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, skeletal and other mesenchymal diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the musculoskeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an

individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:101 as residues: Asp-18 to Arg-31, Leu-38 to Leu-53.

The tissue distribution and homology to collagens indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for study and treatment of osteoporosis, arthritic and other skeletal disorders. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed disorders. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:46 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 646 of SEQ ID NO:46, b is an integer of 15 to 660, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:46, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 37**

The sequence shares homology with a sequence which has been mapped to the human chromosome 17.

This gene is expressed primarily in pineal gland and infant brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neuroendocrine diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous and endocrine systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. brain, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:102 as residues: Ala-38 to Lys-62.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for study and treatment of nervous system and hormonal disorders such as Alzheimers Disease, Parkinsons Disease, Huntingtons Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:47 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 326 of SEQ ID NO:47, b is an integer of 15 to 340, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:47, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 38

The sequence shows significant homology to human uroplakin protein, which is thought to play a significant role as a component of the asymmetric unit membrane, which is a highly specialized biomembrane composed of terminally differentiated urothelial cells. This protein may play an important role in the regulation of the assembly of the asymmetric unit membrane. The asymmetric unit membrane forms the apical plaques of mammalian urothelium and is believed to play a role in strengthening the urothelial apical surface, thus preventing the cells from rupturing during bladder distention. One embodiment of this gene comprises polypeptides of the following amino acid sequence:

ISYLVKKGTATESSREIPMSTLPRRNMESIGLGMARTGGMVVITVLLSVAMFLL  
VLGFIIALALGSRK (SEQ ID NO:129), MARTGGMVVITVLLSVAMFLLVLG (SEQ  
ID NO:130), or NMESIGLGMARTGGMVVITVLLSVA (SEQ ID NO:131). An  
additional embodiment is the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow and synovial sarcoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic and joint diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and skeletal systems, as well as cells involved in membrane structure expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:103 as residues: Gln-29 to Ser-49.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for study and treatment of immune and skeletal disorders and cancers. Alternatively, given the tissue distribution and homology, it is likely that this gene and its corresponding translation product may play an important role in the regulation of the assembly of the asymmetric unit membrane, which forms the apical plaques of mammalian urothelium, thus strengthening those cells and preventing them from rupturing during bladder distention. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:48 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 553 of SEQ ID NO:48, b is an integer of 15 to 567, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:48, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

35

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 39

The amino acid sequence is weakly homologous to a collagen-like protein thought to function in collagen or membrane development and/or structure.

This gene is expressed primarily in lung, brain, and spinal cord.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as  
5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, nervous system and respiratory diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes  
10 for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the CNS and developmental tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene  
15 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:104 as residues: Pro-38 to His-47, Ala-59 to Thr-66.

The tissue distribution and homology to collagen-like proteins indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study  
20 and treatment of nervous system and respiratory disorders. The translation product of this gene may also function in the regulation of the development and/or structure of collagen or membranes within the body. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:49 and may have been publicly available  
25 prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1343 of SEQ ID NO:49, b  
30 is an integer of 15 to 1357, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:49, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### 35 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 40**

This gene is expressed primarily in testes, breast and developing tissue, and to a lesser extent in several other tissues and organs.



Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of endocrine, reproductive and developing organs. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the endocrine and reproductive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:105 as residues: Met-1 to Thr-6, Gly-45 to Asn-74.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of disorders of the endocrine, reproductive and developing organs. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:50 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1024 of SEQ ID NO:50, b is an integer of 15 to 1038, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:50, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 41**

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with [insert name of closest homolog] which is thought to be important in [insert physiological role(s) of the homologous gene product].

This gene is expressed primarily in [insert tissue or cell line where strongest expression is seen] and to a lesser extent in [insert other tissue(s) and cell line(s) where gene is expressed].

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, [insert disease condition]. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the [insert system where a related disease state is likely, e.g., immune], expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:106 as residues: Val-10 to Lys-17, Ser-24 to Lys-29.

The tissue distribution and homology to [gene or gene family] indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for [take best guess(es) and explain rationale]. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:51 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 995 of SEQ ID NO:51, b is an integer of 15 to 1009, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:51, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

### 30 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 42**

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis of chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in melanocytes and fetal lung and to a lesser extent in several other tissues and organs.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the fetal, pulmonary system and skin. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developing, pulmonary and dermal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases of the epidermal, pulmonary and developing systems. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:52 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 894 of SEQ ID NO:52, b is an integer of 15 to 908, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:52, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 43**

This gene is expressed primarily in tracheal tumor and retina.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer, diseases of the eye and pulmonary system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the ocular and pulmonary system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded

tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

5       The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of disorders of the eye, pulmonary system, and cancer. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly  
10       available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:53 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more  
15       polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1241 of SEQ ID NO:53, b is an integer of 15 to 1255, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:53, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 44**

The translation product of this gene shows homology to cell growth regulatory proteins which are under the control of the wild-type p53 gene, the mutation of which is thought to be a contributing factor to many cases of cancer. The gene encoding the  
25       disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis of chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in breast and breast cancer and to a lesser extent in haemopoietic and immune tissue and several other tissues and organs.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as  
30       reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the reproductive, endocrine and haemopoietic system, and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell  
35       type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive, endocrine and haemopoietic system, and cancerous tissue, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain

tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:109 as residues: Cys-42 to Gly-48, Gly-52 to Ile-61.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of disorders of the reproductive, endocrine and haemopoietic organs including cancer. Given the tissue distribution and homology to cell growth regulatory proteins, it is also plausible that the translation product of this gene may play a role in the regulation of cancerous cells, or be useful as a diagnostic tool to determine tumorous growths. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:54 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1128 of SEQ ID NO:54, b is an integer of 15 to 1142, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:54, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 45**

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with proteins which are involved in G-coupled receptor signalling which is thought to be important in various diseases including cancer, aquired immunodeficiency, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and neurological disorders.

This gene is expressed primarily in adrenal gland tumor, endothelial cells and the central nervous system and to a lesser extent in several other tissue and organs.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the endothelium, CNS and cancers. Similarly, polypeptides

and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the endothelium and central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:110 as residues: Thr-41 to Ala-50.

The tissue distribution and homology to proteins which are involved in G-coupled receptor signalling indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of disorders of the CNS, endothelium and cancer. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:55 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1909 of SEQ ID NO:55, b is an integer of 15 to 1923, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:55, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 46

This gene is expressed primarily in activated T-cells and adrenal gland tumor. Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the immune and endocrine system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and endocrine systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely

detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:111 as residues: Asn-52 to Asn-60, Gly-72 to Pro-88, Pro-94 to Ile-99, Gln-127 to Lys-132, Glu-138 to Gly-144.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of disorders of the immune and endocrine system. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:56 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1214 of SEQ ID NO:56, b is an integer of 15 to 1228, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:56, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 47

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate and brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the reproductive and central nervous system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the CNS and reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily

fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:112 as residues: Ser-22 to Lys-27.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of disorders of the CNS and reproductive system. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:57 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1024 of SEQ ID NO:57, b is an integer of 15 to 1038, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:57, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 48**

This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the bone marrow. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and haemopoietic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder. Preferred epitopes include those comprising a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:113 as residues: Ser-39 to Ala-47, Phe-55 to Leu-64.

The tissue distribution and homology to indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of diseases of the immune and haemopoietic systems. Expression of this gene product in



marrow cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:58 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 976 of SEQ ID NO:58, b is an integer of 15 to 990, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:58, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

#### FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 49

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is thought to reside on chromosome X. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis of chromosome X.

This gene is expressed primarily in melanocytes, fetal tissues and endothelial cells and to a lesser extent in several other tissues including cancers.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the skin and developing organs. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders

of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the epidermal and fetal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample  
5 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases of the  
10 epidermis and developing tissues including cancers. Proteins, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:59 and may have been publicly available  
15 prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1753 of SEQ ID NO:59, b  
20 is an integer of 15 to 1767, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:59, and where the b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

## 25 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 50**

This gene is expressed primarily in tonsils and to a lesser extent in several other tissues including dendritic cells, bone marrow, brain and pulmonary cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a  
30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune system disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at  
35 significantly higher or lower levels may be routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample

taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides  
5 corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of disorders of the immune system and several other systems including the bone and pulmonary system. Expression of this gene product in immune cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product may be involved in the  
10 regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product may be involved in immune functions. Therefore it may be also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency  
15 diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, and psoriasis. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or  
20 immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:60 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To  
25 list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1611 of SEQ ID NO:60, b is an integer of 15 to 1625, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:60, and where the b is greater  
30 than or equal to a + 14.

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
1	HNGJT54	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	11	1110	1	1110	172	172	66	1	19	20	34
2	HOSCI83	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	12	936	1	879	68	68	67	1	27	28	32
2	HSLJB89	203027 06/26/98	Uni-ZAP XR	61	899	1	899	265	265	116	1	24	25	147
3	HSAAO30	209215 08/21/97	pBluescript SK-	13	921	669	914	35	35	68	1	29	30	206
4	HSQBL21	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	14	2541	1905	2541	22	22	69	1	30	31	215
4	HSQBL21	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	62	1588	988	1588		1105	117	1			21
5	HSSMW31	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	15	1046	156	1046	418	418	70	1	20	21	33
6	HTEFU41	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	16	982	158	982	337	337	71	1	48	49	187
7	HDPSP54	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	17	3091	2304	3091	2356	2356	72	1	18	19	48

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
7	HBAFC77	209215 08/21/97	pSport1	63	536	1	501	179	179	118	1	41	42	55
8	HELFQ07	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	18	796	1	796	164	164	73	1	28	29	91
9	HLHBV54	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	19	822	1	822	17	17	74	1	25	26	28
10	HBSAJ16	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	20	657	1	657	34	34	75	1	26	27	86
11	HCEOC41	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	21	632	1	543	126	126	76	1	17	18	124
12	HCUBS50	209215 08/21/97	ZAP Express	22	865	1	865	88	88	77	1	35	36	38
13	HCUEO60	209215 08/21/97	ZAP Express	23	1222	1	1222	102	102	78	1	34	35	64
14	HDHEB60	209215 08/21/97	pCMVSPORT 2.0	24	1421	235	1421	568	568	79	1	24	25	108
15	HE6AJ31	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	25	638	1	638	42	42	80	1	32	33	43

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
16	HFCED59	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	26	749	142	749	285	285	81	1	31	32	49
17	HFTBY59	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	27	788	3	788	264	264	82	1	24	25	29
18	HFXKJ03	209215 08/21/97	Lambda ZAP II	28	941	1	941	179	179	83	1	33	34	41
19	HHFDG44	209215 08/21/97	Uni-ZAP XR	29	835	1	835	145	145	84	1	48	49	89
20	HJACG02	209215 08/21/97	pBluescript SK-	30	553	1	553	47	47	85	1	23	24	108
21	HKGAJ54	209224 08/28/97	pSport1	31	1346	1	1346	31	31	86	1	27	28	303
22	HKMAB92	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	32	626	1	626	215	215	87	1	35	36	56
23	HLDOJ68	209224 08/28/97	pCMVSPORT 3.0	33	1018	1	1018	343	343	88	1	21	22	30
23	HMJAD28	209324 10/02/97	pSport1	64	886	1	886	150	150	119	1	21	22	30

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
24	HLMFC54	209224 08/28/97	Lambda ZAP II	34	767	1	767	103	103	89	1	20	21	68
25	HLMMO64	209224 08/28/97	Lambda ZAP II	35	840	1	840	137	137	90	1			25
26	HLWBZ21	209224 08/28/97	pCMVSPORT 3.0	36	1148	2	1148	283	283	91	1	22	23	212
27	HMJAX71	209224 08/28/97	pSPORT1	37	1367	1	1367	92	92	92	1	30	31	44
28	HNECU95	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	38	921	1	921	16	16	93	1	24	25	40
29	HNFC41	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	39	632	1	632	251	251	94	1	23	24	115
30	HNFDH08	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	40	608	1	608	13	13	95	1	28	29	83
30	HMTBB05	209745 04/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	65	716	1	694	121	121	120	1	22	23	76
31	HNGEW65	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	41	877	1	877	33	33	96	1	25	26	49

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
32	HUNAE14	209224 08/28/97	pBluescript SK-	42	978	1	978	65	65	97	1	32	33	34
33	HNHEN68	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	43	999	1	999	100	100	98	1	24	25	44
34	HNHFG05	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	44	510	1	510	120	120	99	1	38	39	42
35	HODBF19	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	45	986	1	906	166	166	100	1	34	35	44
36	HOEBK34	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	46	660	1	660	68	68	101	1	26	27	88
37	HPBCC51	209224 08/28/97	pBluescript SK-	47	340	1	340	153	153	102	1	29	30	62
38	HRGDC48	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	48	567	1	567	129	129	103	1	28	29	74
39	HSDJB13	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	49	1357	303	1357	937	937	104	1	31	32	73
40	HTEHR24	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	50	1038	1	1038	41	41	105	1	28	29	124



Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
41	HAGAM03	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	51	1009	1	1009		147	106	1	12	13	34
42	HUNAB18	209224 08/28/97	pBluescript SK-	52	908	1	908	159	159	107	1	23	24	25
43	HARAM05	209224 08/28/97	pBluescript SK-	53	1255	1	1255	191	191	108	1	18	19	27
44	HARAO51	209224 08/28/97	pBluescript SK-	54	1142	579	1142	656	656	109	1	25	26	61
45	HATAA15	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	55	1923	896	1921	941	941	110	1	37	38	50
46	HATCK44	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	56	1228	1	1228	50	50	111	1	19	20	170
47	HBIAE26	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	57	1038	1	1038	75	75	112	1	18	19	39
48	HBMXG32	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	58	990	1	990	50	50	113	1	50	51	64
49	HCDAN25	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	59	1767	542	1754	660	660	114	1	18	19	27

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
50	HCDAT43	209224 08/28/97	Uni-ZAP XR	60	1625	1	1232	184	184	115	1	38	39	70

Table 1 summarizes the information corresponding to each "Gene No." described above. The nucleotide sequence identified as "NT SEQ ID NO:X" was assembled from partially homologous ("overlapping") sequences obtained from the "cDNA clone ID" identified in Table 1 and, in some cases, from additional related DNA clones. The overlapping sequences were assembled into a single contiguous sequence of high redundancy (usually three to five overlapping sequences at each nucleotide position), resulting in a final sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X.

The cDNA Clone ID was deposited on the date and given the corresponding deposit number listed in "ATCC Deposit No:Z and Date." Some of the deposits contain multiple different clones corresponding to the same gene. "Vector" refers to the type of vector contained in the cDNA Clone ID.

"Total NT Seq." refers to the total number of nucleotides in the contig identified by "Gene No." The deposited clone may contain all or most of these sequences, reflected by the nucleotide position indicated as "5' NT of Clone Seq." and the "3' NT of Clone Seq." of SEQ ID NO:X. The nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the putative start codon (methionine) is identified as "5' NT of Start Codon." Similarly, the nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the predicted signal sequence is identified as "5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep."

The translated amino acid sequence, beginning with the methionine, is identified as "AA SEQ ID NO:Y," although other reading frames can also be easily translated using known molecular biology techniques. The polypeptides produced by these alternative open reading frames are specifically contemplated by the present invention.

The first and last amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the predicted signal peptide is identified as "First AA of Sig Pep" and "Last AA of Sig Pep." The predicted first amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the secreted portion is identified as "Predicted First AA of Secreted Portion." Finally, the amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the last amino acid in the open reading frame is identified as "Last AA of ORF."

SEQ ID NO:X and the translated SEQ ID NO:Y are sufficiently accurate and otherwise suitable for a variety of uses well known in the art and described further below. For instance, SEQ ID NO:X is useful for designing nucleic acid hybridization probes that will detect nucleic acid sequences contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. These probes will also hybridize to nucleic acid molecules in biological samples, thereby enabling a variety of forensic and diagnostic methods of the invention. Similarly, polypeptides identified from SEQ ID NO:Y may be used to generate antibodies which bind specifically to the secreted proteins encoded by the cDNA clones identified in Table 1.

Nevertheless, DNA sequences generated by sequencing reactions can contain sequencing errors. The errors exist as misidentified nucleotides, or as insertions or deletions of nucleotides in the generated DNA sequence. The erroneously inserted or deleted nucleotides cause frame shifts in the reading frames of the predicted amino acid sequence. In these cases, the predicted amino acid sequence diverges from the actual amino acid sequence, even though the generated DNA sequence may be greater than 99.9% identical to the actual DNA sequence (for example, one base insertion or deletion in an open reading frame of over 1000 bases).

Accordingly, for those applications requiring precision in the nucleotide sequence or the amino acid sequence, the present invention provides not only the generated nucleotide sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X and the predicted translated amino acid sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y, but also a sample of plasmid DNA containing a human cDNA of the invention deposited with the ATCC, as set forth in Table 1. The nucleotide sequence of each deposited clone can readily be determined by sequencing the deposited clone in accordance with known methods. The predicted amino acid sequence can then be verified from such deposits. Moreover, the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by a particular clone can also be directly determined by peptide sequencing or by expressing the protein in a suitable host cell containing the deposited human cDNA, collecting the protein, and determining its sequence.

The present invention also relates to the genes corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X, SEQ ID NO:Y, or the deposited clone. The corresponding gene can be isolated in accordance with known methods using the sequence information disclosed herein. Such methods include preparing probes or primers from the disclosed sequence and identifying or amplifying the corresponding gene from appropriate sources of genomic material.

Also provided in the present invention are species homologs. Species homologs may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source for the desired homolog.

The polypeptides of the invention can be prepared in any suitable manner. Such polypeptides include isolated naturally occurring polypeptides, recombinantly produced polypeptides, synthetically produced polypeptides, or polypeptides produced by a combination of these methods. Means for preparing such polypeptides are well understood in the art.

The polypeptides may be in the form of the secreted protein, including the mature form, or may be a part of a larger protein, such as a fusion protein (see below).

It is often advantageous to include an additional amino acid sequence which contains secretory or leader sequences, pro-sequences, sequences which aid in purification, such as multiple histidine residues, or an additional sequence for stability during recombinant production.

- 5       The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably provided in an isolated form, and preferably are substantially purified. A recombinantly produced version of a polypeptide, including the secreted polypeptide, can be substantially purified by the one-step method described in Smith and Johnson, *Gene* 67:31-40 (1988). Polypeptides of the invention also can be purified from natural or recombinant sources  
10       using antibodies of the invention raised against the secreted protein in methods which are well known in the art.

### Signal Sequences

- 15       Methods for predicting whether a protein has a signal sequence, as well as the cleavage point for that sequence, are available. For instance, the method of McGeoch, *Virus Res.* 3:271-286 (1985), uses the information from a short N-terminal charged region and a subsequent uncharged region of the complete (uncleaved) protein. The method of von Heinje, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 14:4683-4690 (1986) uses the information from the residues surrounding the cleavage site, typically residues -13 to +2, where +1  
20       indicates the amino terminus of the secreted protein. The accuracy of predicting the cleavage points of known mammalian secretory proteins for each of these methods is in the range of 75-80%. (von Heinje, *supra*.) However, the two methods do not always produce the same predicted cleavage point(s) for a given protein.

- 25       In the present case, the deduced amino acid sequence of the secreted polypeptide was analyzed by a computer program called SignalP (Henrik Nielsen et al., *Protein Engineering* 10:1-6 (1997)), which predicts the cellular location of a protein based on the amino acid sequence. As part of this computational prediction of localization, the methods of McGeoch and von Heinje are incorporated. The analysis of the amino acid sequences of the secreted proteins described herein by this program provided the results  
30       shown in Table 1.

- As one of ordinary skill would appreciate, however, cleavage sites sometimes vary from organism to organism and cannot be predicted with absolute certainty. Accordingly, the present invention provides secreted polypeptides having a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:Y which have an N-terminus beginning within 5 residues (i.e., +  
35       or - 5 residues) of the predicted cleavage point. Similarly, it is also recognized that in some cases, cleavage of the signal sequence from a secreted protein is not entirely

uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

Moreover, the signal sequence identified by the above analysis may not necessarily predict the naturally occurring signal sequence. For example, the naturally occurring signal sequence may be further upstream from the predicted signal sequence. However, it is likely that the predicted signal sequence will be capable of directing the secreted protein to the ER. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

### 10 Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Variants

"Variant" refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide differing from the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention, but retaining essential properties thereof. Generally, variants are overall closely similar, and, in many regions, identical to the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

By a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a reference nucleotide sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polynucleotide sequence may include up to five point mutations per each 100 nucleotides of the reference nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide. In other words, to obtain a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a reference nucleotide sequence, up to 5% of the nucleotides in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another nucleotide, or a number of nucleotides up to 5% of the total nucleotides in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. The query sequence may be an entire sequence shown in Table 1, the ORF (open reading frame), or any fragment specified as described herein.

As a practical matter, whether any particular nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to a nucleotide sequence of the present invention can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are both DNA sequences. An RNA sequence can be compared by converting U's to T's. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB alignment of DNA sequences to calculate percent identity are: Matrix=Unitary, k-tuple=4, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=30, Randomization

Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty 0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject nucleotide sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence because of 5' or 3' deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for 5' and 3' truncations of the subject sequence when calculating percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the 5' or 3' ends, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of bases of the query sequence that are 5' and 3' of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a nucleotide is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This corrected score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only bases outside the 5' and 3' bases of the subject sequence, as displayed by the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are calculated for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score.

For example, a 90 base subject sequence is aligned to a 100 base query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletions occur at the 5' end of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matched/alignment of the first 10 bases at 5' end. The 10 unpaired bases represent 10% of the sequence (number of bases at the 5' and 3' ends not matched/total number of bases in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 bases were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 base subject sequence is compared with a 100 base query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so that there are no bases on the 5' or 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only bases 5' and 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present invention.

By a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a query amino acid sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the amino acid sequence of the subject polypeptide is identical to the query sequence except that the subject polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the query amino acid sequence. In other words, to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a query

amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the subject sequence may be inserted, deleted, (indels) or substituted with another amino acid. These alterations of the reference sequence may occur at the amino or carboxy terminal positions of the reference amino acid sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions,  
5 interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

As a practical matter, whether any particular polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the amino acid sequences shown in Table 1 or to the amino acid sequence encoded by deposited DNA clone can be  
10 determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and  
15 subject sequences are either both nucleotide sequences or both amino acid sequences. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB amino acid alignment are: Matrix=PAM 0, k-tuple=2, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=20, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Window Size=sequence length, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty=0.05, Window  
20 Size=500 or the length of the subject amino acid sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence due to N- or C-terminal deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for N- and C-terminal truncations of the subject sequence when calculating global percent identity.  
25 For subject sequences truncated at the N- and C-termini, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of residues of the query sequence that are N- and C-terminal of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with a corresponding subject residue, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a residue is matched/aligned is determined by results of  
30 the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This final percent identity score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only residues to the N- and C-termini of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are  
35 considered for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score. That is, only query residue positions outside the farthest N- and C-terminal residues of the subject sequence.



For example, a 90 amino acid residue subject sequence is aligned with a 100 residue query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletion occurs at the N-terminus of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matching/alignment of the first 10 residues at the N-terminus. The 10 unpaired  
5 residues represent 10% of the sequence (number of residues at the N- and C- termini not matched/total number of residues in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 residues were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 residue subject sequence is compared with a 100 residue query sequence.  
10 This time the deletions are internal deletions so there are no residues at the N- or C-termini of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only residue positions outside the N- and C-terminal ends of the subject sequence, as displayed in the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query  
15 sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present invention.

The variants may contain alterations in the coding regions, non-coding regions, or both. Especially preferred are polynucleotide variants containing alterations which produce silent substitutions, additions, or deletions, but do not alter the properties or  
20 activities of the encoded polypeptide. Nucleotide variants produced by silent substitutions due to the degeneracy of the genetic code are preferred. Moreover, variants in which 5-10, 1-5, or 1-2 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination are also preferred. Polynucleotide variants can be produced for a variety of reasons, e.g., to optimize codon expression for a particular host (change codons in  
25 the human mRNA to those preferred by a bacterial host such as *E. coli*).

Naturally occurring variants are called "allelic variants," and refer to one of several alternate forms of a gene occupying a given locus on a chromosome of an organism. (Genes II, Lewin, B., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (1985).) These allelic variants can vary at either the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide level.

30 Alternatively, non-naturally occurring variants may be produced by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

Using known methods of protein engineering and recombinant DNA technology, variants may be generated to improve or alter the characteristics of the polypeptides of the present invention. For instance, one or more amino acids can be  
35 deleted from the N-terminus or C-terminus of the secreted protein without substantial loss of biological function. The authors of Ron et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 268: 2984-2988 (1993), reported variant KGF proteins having heparin binding activity even after

deleting 3, 8, or 27 amino-terminal amino acid residues. Similarly, Interferon gamma exhibited up to ten times higher activity after deleting 8-10 amino acid residues from the carboxy terminus of this protein. (Dobeli et al., J. Biotechnology 7:199-216 (1988).)

Moreover, ample evidence demonstrates that variants often retain a biological activity similar to that of the naturally occurring protein. For example, Gayle and coworkers (J. Biol. Chem 268:22105-22111 (1993)) conducted extensive mutational analysis of human cytokine IL-1a. They used random mutagenesis to generate over 3,500 individual IL-1a mutants that averaged 2.5 amino acid changes per variant over the entire length of the molecule. Multiple mutations were examined at every possible amino acid position. The investigators found that "[m]ost of the molecule could be altered with little effect on either [binding or biological activity]." (See, Abstract.) In fact, only 23 unique amino acid sequences, out of more than 3,500 nucleotide sequences examined, produced a protein that significantly differed in activity from wild-type.

Furthermore, even if deleting one or more amino acids from the N-terminus or C-terminus of a polypeptide results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions, other biological activities may still be retained. For example, the ability of a deletion variant to induce and/or to bind antibodies which recognize the secreted form will likely be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the secreted form are removed from the N-terminus or C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N- or C-terminal residues of a protein retains such immunogenic activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art.

Thus, the invention further includes polypeptide variants which show substantial biological activity. Such variants include deletions, insertions, inversions, repeats, and substitutions selected according to general rules known in the art so as to have little effect on activity. For example, guidance concerning how to make phenotypically silent amino acid substitutions is provided in Bowie, J. U. et al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990), wherein the authors indicate that there are two main strategies for studying the tolerance of an amino acid sequence to change.

The first strategy exploits the tolerance of amino acid substitutions by natural selection during the process of evolution. By comparing amino acid sequences in different species, conserved amino acids can be identified. These conserved amino acids are likely important for protein function. In contrast, the amino acid positions where substitutions have been tolerated by natural selection indicates that these positions are not critical for protein function. Thus, positions tolerating amino acid substitution could be modified while still maintaining biological activity of the protein.

The second strategy uses genetic engineering to introduce amino acid changes at specific positions of a cloned gene to identify regions critical for protein function. For example, site directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (introduction of single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule) can be used. (Cunningham and Wells, Science 244:1081-1085 (1989).) The resulting mutant molecules can then be tested for biological activity.

As the authors state, these two strategies have revealed that proteins are surprisingly tolerant of amino acid substitutions. The authors further indicate which amino acid changes are likely to be permissive at certain amino acid positions in the protein. For example, most buried (within the tertiary structure of the protein) amino acid residues require nonpolar side chains, whereas few features of surface side chains are generally conserved. Moreover, tolerated conservative amino acid substitutions involve replacement of the aliphatic or hydrophobic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; replacement of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; replacement of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; replacement of the amide residues Asn and Gln, replacement of the basic residues Lys, Arg, and His; replacement of the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr, and Trp, and replacement of the small-sized amino acids Ala, Ser, Thr, Met, and Gly.

Besides conservative amino acid substitution, variants of the present invention include (i) substitutions with one or more of the non-conserved amino acid residues, where the substituted amino acid residues may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code, or (ii) substitution with one or more of amino acid residues having a substituent group, or (iii) fusion of the mature polypeptide with another compound, such as a compound to increase the stability and/or solubility of the polypeptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or (iv) fusion of the polypeptide with additional amino acids, such as an IgG Fc fusion region peptide, or leader or secretory sequence, or a sequence facilitating purification. Such variant polypeptides are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

For example, polypeptide variants containing amino acid substitutions of charged amino acids with other charged or neutral amino acids may produce proteins with improved characteristics, such as less aggregation. Aggregation of pharmaceutical formulations both reduces activity and increases clearance due to the aggregate's immunogenic activity. (Pinckard et al., Clin. Exp. Immunol. 2:331-340 (1967); Robbins et al., Diabetes 36: 838-845 (1987); Cleland et al., Crit. Rev. Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems 10:307-377 (1993).)

### **Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Fragments**

In the present invention, a "polynucleotide fragment" refers to a short polynucleotide having a nucleic acid sequence contained in the deposited clone or shown in SEQ ID NO:X. The short nucleotide fragments are preferably at least about 15 nt, and more preferably at least about 20 nt, still more preferably at least about 30 nt, and even more preferably, at least about 40 nt in length. A fragment "at least 20 nt in length," for example, is intended to include 20 or more contiguous bases from the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone or the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:X. These nucleotide fragments are useful as diagnostic probes and primers as discussed herein. Of course, larger fragments (e.g., 50, 150, 500, 600, 2000 nucleotides) are preferred.

Moreover, representative examples of polynucleotide fragments of the invention, include, for example, fragments having a sequence from about nucleotide number 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-200, 201-250, 251-300, 301-350, 351-400, 401-450, 451-500, 501-550, 551-600, 651-700, 701-750, 751-800, 800-850, 851-900, 901-950, 951-1000, 1001-1050, 1051-1100, 1101-1150, 1151-1200, 1201-1250, 1251-1300, 1301-1350, 1351-1400, 1401-1450, 1451-1500, 1501-1550, 1551-1600, 1601-1650, 1651-1700, 1701-1750, 1751-1800, 1801-1850, 1851-1900, 1901-1950, 1951-2000, or 2001 to the end of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) nucleotides, at either terminus or at both termini. Preferably, these fragments encode a polypeptide which has biological activity. More preferably, these polynucleotides can be used as probes or primers as discussed herein.

In the present invention, a "polypeptide fragment" refers to a short amino acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:Y or encoded by the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. Protein fragments may be "free-standing," or comprised within a larger polypeptide of which the fragment forms a part or region, most preferably as a single continuous region. Representative examples of polypeptide fragments of the invention, include, for example, fragments from about amino acid number 1-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100, 102-120, 121-140, 141-160, or 161 to the end of the coding region. Moreover, polypeptide fragments can be about 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, or 150 amino acids in length. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) amino acids, at either extreme or at both extremes.

Preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein as well as the mature form. Further preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein or the mature form having a continuous series of deleted residues from the amino or the carboxy terminus, or both. For example, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-

60, can be deleted from the amino terminus of either the secreted polypeptide or the mature form. Similarly, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-30, can be deleted from the carboxy terminus of the secreted protein or mature form. Furthermore, any combination of the above amino and carboxy terminus deletions are preferred.

5 Similarly, polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments are also preferred.

Also preferred are polypeptide and polynucleotide fragments characterized by structural or functional domains, such as fragments that comprise alpha-helix and alpha-helix forming regions, beta-sheet and beta-sheet-forming regions, turn and turn-forming regions, coil and coil-forming regions, hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha amphipathic regions, beta amphipathic regions, flexible regions, surface-forming regions, substrate binding region, and high antigenic index regions. Polypeptide fragments of SEQ ID NO:Y falling within conserved domains are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Moreover, polynucleotide fragments encoding these domains are also contemplated.

Other preferred fragments are biologically active fragments. Biologically active fragments are those exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical, to an activity of the polypeptide of the present invention. The biological activity of the fragments may include an improved desired activity, or a decreased undesirable activity.

### Epitopes & Antibodies

In the present invention, "epitopes" refer to polypeptide fragments having antigenic or immunogenic activity in an animal, especially in a human. A preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polypeptide fragment comprising an epitope, as well as the polynucleotide encoding this fragment. A region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind is defined as an "antigenic epitope." In contrast, an "immunogenic epitope" is defined as a part of a protein that elicits an antibody response. (See, for instance, Geysen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3998- 4002 (1983).)

30 Fragments which function as epitopes may be produced by any conventional means. (See, e.g., Houghten, R. A., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:5131-5135 (1985) further described in U.S. Patent No. 4,631,211.)

In the present invention, antigenic epitopes preferably contain a sequence of at least seven, more preferably at least nine, and most preferably between about 15 to about 30 amino acids. Antigenic epitopes are useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that specifically bind the epitope. (See, for instance, Wilson et al., Cell 37:767-778 (1984); Sutcliffe, J. G. et al., Science 219:660-666 (1983).)

Similarly, immunogenic epitopes can be used to induce antibodies according to methods well known in the art. (See, for instance, Sutcliffe et al., supra; Wilson et al., supra; Chow, M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:910-914; and Bittle, F. J. et al., J. Gen. Virol. 66:2347-2354 (1985).) A preferred immunogenic epitope includes the secreted protein. The immunogenic epitopes may be presented together with a carrier protein, such as an albumin, to an animal system (such as rabbit or mouse) or, if it is long enough (at least about 25 amino acids), without a carrier. However, immunogenic epitopes comprising as few as 8 to 10 amino acids have been shown to be sufficient to raise antibodies capable of binding to, at the very least, linear epitopes in a denatured polypeptide (e.g., in Western blotting.)

As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to protein. Fab and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments lack the Fc fragment of intact antibody, clear more rapidly from the circulation, and may have less non-specific tissue binding than an intact antibody. (Wahl et al., J. Nucl. Med. 24:316-325 (1983).) Thus, these fragments are preferred, as well as the products of a FAB or other immunoglobulin expression library. Moreover, antibodies of the present invention include chimeric, single chain, and humanized antibodies.

### **Fusion Proteins**

Any polypeptide of the present invention can be used to generate fusion proteins. For example, the polypeptide of the present invention, when fused to a second protein, can be used as an antigenic tag. Antibodies raised against the polypeptide of the present invention can be used to indirectly detect the second protein by binding to the polypeptide. Moreover, because secreted proteins target cellular locations based on trafficking signals, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as targeting molecules once fused to other proteins.

Examples of domains that can be fused to polypeptides of the present invention include not only heterologous signal sequences, but also other heterologous functional regions. The fusion does not necessarily need to be direct, but may occur through linker sequences.

Moreover, fusion proteins may also be engineered to improve characteristics of the polypeptide of the present invention. For instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, may be added to the N-terminus of the polypeptide to improve stability and persistence during purification from the host cell or subsequent handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties may be added to the

polypeptide to facilitate purification. Such regions may be removed prior to final preparation of the polypeptide. The addition of peptide moieties to facilitate handling of polypeptides are familiar and routine techniques in the art.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention, including fragments, and specifically epitopes, can be combined with parts of the constant domain of immunoglobulins (IgG), resulting in chimeric polypeptides. These fusion proteins facilitate purification and show an increased half-life in vivo. One reported example describes chimeric proteins consisting of the first two domains of the human CD4-polypeptide and various domains of the constant regions of the heavy or light chains of mammalian immunoglobulins. (EP A 394,827; Traunecker et al., *Nature* 331:84-86 (1988).) Fusion proteins having disulfide-linked dimeric structures (due to the IgG) can also be more efficient in binding and neutralizing other molecules, than the monomeric secreted protein or protein fragment alone. (Fountoulakis et al., *J. Biochem.* 270:3958-3964 (1995).)

Similarly, EP-A-O 464 533 (Canadian counterpart 2045869) discloses fusion proteins comprising various portions of constant region of immunoglobulin molecules together with another human protein or part thereof. In many cases, the Fc part in a fusion protein is beneficial in therapy and diagnosis, and thus can result in, for example, improved pharmacokinetic properties. (EP-A 0232 262.) Alternatively, deleting the Fc part after the fusion protein has been expressed, detected, and purified, would be desired. For example, the Fc portion may hinder therapy and diagnosis if the fusion protein is used as an antigen for immunizations. In drug discovery, for example, human proteins, such as hIL-5, have been fused with Fc portions for the purpose of high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists of hIL-5. (Sec. D. Bennett et al., *J. Molecular Recognition* 8:52-58 (1995); K. Johanson et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 270:9459-9471 (1995).)

Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be fused to marker sequences, such as a peptide which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide. In preferred embodiments, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue, Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:821-824 (1989), for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Another peptide tag useful for purification, the "HA" tag, corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein. (Wilson et al., *Cell* 37:767 (1984).)

Thus, any of these above fusions can be engineered using the polynucleotides or the polypeptides of the present invention.

### Vectors, Host Cells, and Protein Production

The present invention also relates to vectors containing the polynucleotide of the present invention, host cells, and the production of polypeptides by recombinant  
5 techniques. The vector may be, for example, a phage, plasmid, viral, or retroviral vector. Retroviral vectors may be replication competent or replication defective. In the latter case, viral propagation generally will occur only in complementing host cells.

The polynucleotides may be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector is introduced in a precipitate, such  
10 as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it may be packaged in vitro using an appropriate packaging cell line and then transduced into host cells.

The polynucleotide insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate promoter, such as the phage lambda PL promoter, the *E. coli* lac, trp, phoA and tac  
15 promoters, the SV40 early and late promoters and promoters of retroviral LTRs, to name a few. Other suitable promoters will be known to the skilled artisan. The expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination, and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding portion of the transcripts expressed by the constructs will preferably include a  
20 translation initiating codon at the beginning and a termination codon (UAA, UGA or UAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the polypeptide to be translated.

As indicated, the expression vectors will preferably include at least one selectable marker. Such markers include dihydrofolate reductase, G418 or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture and tetracycline, kanamycin or ampicillin resistance  
25 genes for culturing in *E. coli* and other bacteria. Representative examples of appropriate hosts include, but are not limited to, bacterial cells, such as *E. coli*, *Streptomyces* and *Salmonella typhimurium* cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells; insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9 cells; animal cells such as CHO, COS, 293, and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells. Appropriate culture mediums and  
30 conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art.

Among vectors preferred for use in bacteria include pQE70, pQE60 and pQE-9, available from QIAGEN, Inc.; pBluescript vectors, Phagescript vectors, pNH8A, pNH16a, pNH18A, pNH46A, available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc.; and ptrc99a, pKK223-3, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 available from Pharmacia Biotech,  
35 Inc. Among preferred eukaryotic vectors are pWLNEO, pSV2CAT, pOG44, pXT1 and pSG available from Stratagene; and pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG and pSVL available from Pharmacia. Other suitable vectors will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan.



Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, or other methods. Such methods are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis et al., Basic Methods  
5 In Molecular Biology (1986). It is specifically contemplated that the polypeptides of the present invention may in fact be expressed by a host cell lacking a recombinant vector.

A polypeptide of this invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography,  
10 phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, high performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") is employed for purification.

Polypeptides of the present invention, and preferably the secreted form, can also  
15 be recovered from: products purified from natural sources, including bodily fluids, tissues and cells, whether directly isolated or cultured; products of chemical synthetic procedures; and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect, and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production  
20 procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, polypeptides of the invention may also include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes. Thus, it is well known in the art that the N-terminal methionine encoded by the translation initiation codon generally is removed with high efficiency from any protein  
25 after translation in all eukaryotic cells. While the N-terminal methionine on most proteins also is efficiently removed in most prokaryotes, for some proteins, this prokaryotic removal process is inefficient, depending on the nature of the amino acid to which the N-terminal methionine is covalently linked.

### 30 Uses of the Polynucleotides

Each of the polynucleotides identified herein can be used in numerous ways as reagents. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

The polynucleotides of the present invention are useful for chromosome  
35 identification. There exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers, since few chromosome marking reagents, based on actual sequence data (repeat

polymorphisms), are presently available. Each polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

Briefly, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp) from the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:X. Primers can be  
5 selected using computer analysis so that primers do not span more than one predicted exon in the genomic DNA. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the SEQ ID NO:X will yield an amplified fragment.

Similarly, somatic hybrids provide a rapid method of PCR mapping the  
10 polynucleotides to particular chromosomes. Three or more clones can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Moreover, sublocalization of the polynucleotides can be achieved with panels of specific chromosome fragments. Other gene mapping strategies that can be used include in situ hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes, and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome  
15 specific-cDNA libraries.

Precise chromosomal location of the polynucleotides can also be achieved using fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) of a metaphase chromosomal spread. This technique uses polynucleotides as short as 500 or 600 bases; however, polynucleotides 2,000-4,000 bp are preferred. For a review of this technique, see Verma et al.,  
20 "Human Chromosomes: a Manual of Basic Techniques," Pergamon Press, New York (1988).

For chromosome mapping, the polynucleotides can be used individually (to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome) or in panels (for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes). Preferred polynucleotides  
25 correspond to the noncoding regions of the cDNAs because the coding sequences are more likely conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridization during chromosomal mapping.

Once a polynucleotide has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the polynucleotide can be used in linkage analysis. Linkage  
30 analysis establishes coinheritance between a chromosomal location and presentation of a particular disease. (Disease mapping data are found, for example, in V. McKusick, Mendelian Inheritance in Man (available on line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library) .) Assuming 1 megabase mapping resolution and one gene per 20 kb, a cDNA precisely localized to a chromosomal region associated with the disease  
35 could be one of 50-500 potential causative genes.

Thus, once coinheritance is established, differences in the polynucleotide and the corresponding gene between affected and unaffected individuals can be examined.

First, visible structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or translocations, are examined in chromosome spreads or by PCR. If no structural alterations exist, the presence of point mutations are ascertained. Mutations observed in some or all affected individuals, but not in normal individuals, indicates that the mutation may cause the disease. However, complete sequencing of the polypeptide and the corresponding gene from several normal individuals is required to distinguish the mutation from a polymorphism. If a new polymorphism is identified, this polymorphic polypeptide can be used for further linkage analysis.

Furthermore, increased or decreased expression of the gene in affected individuals as compared to unaffected individuals can be assessed using polynucleotides of the present invention. Any of these alterations (altered expression, chromosomal rearrangement, or mutation) can be used as a diagnostic or prognostic marker.

In addition to the foregoing, a polynucleotide can be used to control gene expression through triple helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA. Both methods rely on binding of the polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For these techniques, preferred polynucleotides are usually 20 to 40 bases in length and complementary to either the region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science 241:456 (1988); and Dervan et al., Science 251:1360 (1991) ) or to the mRNA itself (antisense - Okano, J. Neurochem. 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxy-nucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988).) Triple helix formation optimally results in a shut-off of RNA transcription from DNA, while antisense RNA hybridization blocks translation of an mRNA molecule into polypeptide. Both techniques are effective in model systems, and the information disclosed herein can be used to design antisense or triple helix polynucleotides in an effort to treat disease.

Polynucleotides of the present invention are also useful in gene therapy. One goal of gene therapy is to insert a normal gene into an organism having a defective gene, in an effort to correct the genetic defect. The polynucleotides disclosed in the present invention offer a means of targeting such genetic defects in a highly accurate manner. Another goal is to insert a new gene that was not present in the host genome, thereby producing a new trait in the host cell.

The polynucleotides are also useful for identifying individuals from minute biological samples. The United States military, for example, is considering the use of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for identification of its personnel. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identifying

personnel. This method does not suffer from the current limitations of "Dog Tags" which can be lost, switched, or stolen, making positive identification difficult. The polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as additional DNA markers for RFLP.

5       The polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used as an alternative to RFLP, by determining the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. These sequences can be used to prepare PCR primers for amplifying and isolating such selected DNA, which can then be sequenced. Using this technique, individuals can be identified because each individual will have a unique set  
10 of DNA sequences. Once an unique ID database is established for an individual, positive identification of that individual, living or dead, can be made from extremely small tissue samples.

Forensic biology also benefits from using DNA-based identification techniques as disclosed herein. DNA sequences taken from very small biological samples such as  
15 tissues, e.g., hair or skin, or body fluids, e.g., blood, saliva, semen, etc., can be amplified using PCR. In one prior art technique, gene sequences amplified from polymorphic loci, such as DQa class II HLA gene, are used in forensic biology to identify individuals. (Erlich, H., PCR Technology, Freeman and Co. (1992).) Once these specific polymorphic loci are amplified, they are digested with one or more  
20 restriction enzymes, yielding an identifying set of bands on a Southern blot probed with DNA corresponding to the DQa class II HLA gene. Similarly, polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as polymorphic markers for forensic purposes.

There is also a need for reagents capable of identifying the source of a particular tissue. Such need arises, for example, in forensics when presented with tissue of  
25 unknown origin. Appropriate reagents can comprise, for example, DNA probes or primers specific to particular tissue prepared from the sequences of the present invention. Panels of such reagents can identify tissue by species and/or by organ type. In a similar fashion, these reagents can be used to screen tissue cultures for contamination.

30       In the very least, the polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on Southern gels, as diagnostic probes for the presence of a specific mRNA in a particular cell type, as a probe to "subtract-out" known sequences in the process of discovering novel polynucleotides, for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, to raise anti-DNA antibodies using  
35 DNA immunization techniques, and as an antigen to elicit an immune response.

### Uses of the Polypeptides

Each of the polypeptides identified herein can be used in numerous ways. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

A polypeptide of the present invention can be used to assay protein levels in a biological sample using antibody-based techniques. For example, protein expression in tissues can be studied with classical immunohistological methods. (Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 101:976-985 (1985); Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 105:3087-3096 (1987).) Other antibody-based methods useful for detecting protein gene expression include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA). Suitable antibody assay labels are known in the art and include enzyme labels, such as, glucose oxidase, and radioisotopes, such as iodine ( $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{121}\text{I}$ ), carbon ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ), sulfur ( $^{35}\text{S}$ ), tritium ( $^3\text{H}$ ), indium ( $^{112}\text{In}$ ), and technetium ( $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ ), and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and biotin.

In addition to assaying secreted protein levels in a biological sample, proteins can also be detected in vivo by imaging. Antibody labels or markers for in vivo imaging of protein include those detectable by X-radiography, NMR or ESR. For X-radiography, suitable labels include radioisotopes such as barium or cesium, which emit detectable radiation but are not overtly harmful to the subject. Suitable markers for NMR and ESR include those with a detectable characteristic spin, such as deuterium, which may be incorporated into the antibody by labeling of nutrients for the relevant hybridoma.

A protein-specific antibody or antibody fragment which has been labeled with an appropriate detectable imaging moiety, such as a radioisotope (for example,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{112}\text{In}$ ,  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ ), a radio-opaque substance, or a material detectable by nuclear magnetic resonance, is introduced (for example, parenterally, subcutaneously, or intraperitoneally) into the mammal. It will be understood in the art that the size of the subject and the imaging system used will determine the quantity of imaging moiety needed to produce diagnostic images. In the case of a radioisotope moiety, for a human subject, the quantity of radioactivity injected will normally range from about 5 to 20 millicuries of  $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ . The labeled antibody or antibody fragment will then preferentially accumulate at the location of cells which contain the specific protein. In vivo tumor imaging is described in S.W. Burchiel et al., "Immunopharmacokinetics of Radiolabeled Antibodies and Their Fragments." (Chapter 13 in Tumor Imaging: The Radiochemical Detection of Cancer, S.W. Burchiel and B. A. Rhodes, eds., Masson Publishing Inc. (1982).)

Thus, the invention provides a diagnostic method of a disorder, which involves (a) assaying the expression of a polypeptide of the present invention in cells or body fluid of an individual; (b) comparing the level of gene expression with a standard gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the assayed polypeptide gene expression level compared to the standard expression level is indicative of a disorder.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention can be used to treat disease. For example, patients can be administered a polypeptide of the present invention in an effort to replace absent or decreased levels of the polypeptide (e.g., insulin), to supplement absent or decreased levels of a different polypeptide (e.g., hemoglobin S for hemoglobin B), to inhibit the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., an oncogene), to activate the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., by binding to a receptor), to reduce the activity of a membrane bound receptor by competing with it for free ligand (e.g., soluble TNF receptors used in reducing inflammation), or to bring about a desired response (e.g., blood vessel growth).

Similarly, antibodies directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can also be used to treat disease. For example, administration of an antibody directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can bind and reduce overproduction of the polypeptide. Similarly, administration of an antibody can activate the polypeptide, such as by binding to a polypeptide bound to a membrane (receptor).

At the very least, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on SDS-PAGE gels or on molecular sieve gel filtration columns using methods well known to those of skill in the art. Polypeptides can also be used to raise antibodies, which in turn are used to measure protein expression from a recombinant cell, as a way of assessing transformation of the host cell. Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used to test the following biological activities.

### **Biological Activities**

The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention can be used in assays to test for one or more biological activities. If these polynucleotides and polypeptides do exhibit activity in a particular assay, it is likely that these molecules may be involved in the diseases associated with the biological activity. Thus, the polynucleotides and polypeptides could be used to treat the associated disease.

### **Immune Activity**

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be useful in treating deficiencies or disorders of the immune system, by activating or inhibiting the

proliferation, differentiation, or mobilization (chemotaxis) of immune cells. Immune cells develop through a process called hematopoiesis, producing myeloid (platelets, red blood cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) and lymphoid (B and T lymphocytes) cells from pluripotent stem cells. The etiology of these immune deficiencies or disorders may be genetic, somatic, such as cancer or some autoimmune disorders, acquired (e.g., by chemotherapy or toxins), or infectious. Moreover, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention can be used as a marker or detector of a particular immune system disease or disorder.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may be useful in treating or detecting deficiencies or disorders of hematopoietic cells. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could be used to increase differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells, including the pluripotent stem cells, in an effort to treat those disorders associated with a decrease in certain (or many) types hematopoietic cells. Examples of immunologic deficiency syndromes include, but are not limited to: blood protein disorders (e.g. agammaglobulinemia, dysgammaglobulinemia), ataxia telangiectasia, common variable immunodeficiency, Digeorge Syndrome, HIV infection, HTLV-BLV infection, leukocyte adhesion deficiency syndrome, lymphopenia, phagocyte bactericidal dysfunction, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCIDs), Wiskott-Aldrich Disorder, anemia, thrombocytopenia, or hemoglobinuria.

Moreover, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could also be used to modulate hemostatic (the stopping of bleeding) or thrombolytic activity (clot formation). For example, by increasing hemostatic or thrombolytic activity, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used to treat blood coagulation disorders (e.g., afibrinogenemia, factor deficiencies), blood platelet disorders (e.g. thrombocytopenia), or wounds resulting from trauma, surgery, or other causes. Alternatively, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention that can decrease hemostatic or thrombolytic activity could be used to inhibit or dissolve clotting. These molecules could be important in the treatment of heart attacks (infarction), strokes, or scarring.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be useful in treating or detecting autoimmune disorders. Many autoimmune disorders result from inappropriate recognition of self as foreign material by immune cells. This inappropriate recognition results in an immune response leading to the destruction of the host tissue. Therefore, the administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing autoimmune disorders.

Examples of autoimmune disorders that can be treated or detected by the present invention include, but are not limited to: Addison's Disease, hemolytic anemia, antiphospholipid syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's Syndrome, Graves' Disease, Multiple Sclerosis, 5 Myasthenia Gravis, Neuritis, Ophthalmia, Bullous Pemphigoid, Pemphigus, Polyendocrinopathies, Purpura, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease.

10 Similarly, allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems, may also be treated by a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention. Moreover, these molecules can be used to treat anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity to an antigenic molecule, or blood group incompatibility.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be used to 15 treat and/or prevent organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). Organ rejection occurs by host immune cell destruction of the transplanted tissue through an immune response. Similarly, an immune response is also involved in GVHD, but, in this case, the foreign transplanted immune cells destroy the host tissues. The administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits 20 an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing organ rejection or GVHD.

Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate inflammation. For example, the polypeptide or polynucleotide may inhibit the proliferation and differentiation of cells involved in an inflammatory 25 response. These molecules can be used to treat inflammatory conditions, both chronic and acute conditions, including inflammation associated with infection (e.g., septic shock, sepsis, or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel 30 disease, Crohn's disease, or resulting from over production of cytokines (e.g., TNF or IL-1.)

### **Hyperproliferative Disorders**

A polypeptide or polynucleotide can be used to treat or detect hyperproliferative 35 disorders, including neoplasms. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may inhibit the proliferation of the disorder through direct or indirect



interactions. Alternatively, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may proliferate other cells which can inhibit the hyperproliferative disorder.

For example, by increasing an immune response, particularly increasing antigenic qualities of the hyperproliferative disorder or by proliferating, differentiating, or mobilizing T-cells, hyperproliferative disorders can be treated. This immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, decreasing an immune response may also be a method of treating hyperproliferative disorders, such as a chemotherapeutic agent.

Examples of hyperproliferative disorders that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but are not limited to neoplasms located in the: abdomen, bone, breast, digestive system, liver, pancreas, peritoneum, endocrine glands (adrenal, parathyroid, pituitary, testicles, ovary, thymus, thyroid), eye, head and neck, nervous (central and peripheral), lymphatic system, pelvic, skin, soft tissue, spleen, thoracic, and urogenital.

Similarly, other hyperproliferative disorders can also be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of such hyperproliferative disorders include, but are not limited to: hypergammaglobulinemia, lymphoproliferative disorders, paraproteinemias, purpura, sarcoidosis, Sezary Syndrome, Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia, Gaucher's Disease, histiocytosis, and any other hyperproliferative disease, besides neoplasia, located in an organ system listed above.

### **Infectious Disease**

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect infectious agents. For example, by increasing the immune response, particularly increasing the proliferation and differentiation of B and/or T cells, infectious diseases may be treated. The immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also directly inhibit the infectious agent, without necessarily eliciting an immune response.

Viruses are one example of an infectious agent that can cause disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of viruses, include, but are not limited to the following DNA and RNA viral families: Arbovirus, Adenoviridae, Arenaviridae, Arterivirus, Birnaviridae, Bunyaviridae, Caliciviridae, Circoviridae, Coronaviridae, Flaviviridae, Hepadnaviridae (Hepatitis), Herpesviridae (such as, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes

Simplex, Herpes Zoster), Mononegavirus (e.g., Paramyxoviridae, Morbillivirus, Rhabdoviridae), Orthomyxoviridae (e.g., Influenza), Papovaviridae, Parvoviridae, Picornaviridae, Poxviridae (such as Smallpox or Vaccinia), Reoviridae (e.g., Rotavirus), Retroviridae (HTLV-I, HTLV-II, Lentivirus), and Togaviridae (e.g., Rubivirus). Viruses falling within these families can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: arthritis, bronchiolitis, encephalitis, eye infections (e.g., conjunctivitis, keratitis), chronic fatigue syndrome, hepatitis (A, B, C, E, Chronic Active, Delta), meningitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS), pneumonia, Burkitt's Lymphoma, chickenpox, hemorrhagic fever, Measles, Mumps, Parainfluenza, Rabies, the common cold, Polio, leukemia, Rubella, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., Kaposi's, warts), and viremia. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Similarly, bacterial or fungal agents that can cause disease or symptoms and that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not limited to, the following Gram-Negative and Gram-positive bacterial families and fungi: Actinomycetales (e.g., Corynebacterium, Mycobacterium, Norcardia), Aspergillosis, Bacillaceae (e.g., Anthrax, Clostridium), Bacteroidaceae, Blastomycosis, Bordetella, Borrelia, Brucellosis, Candidiasis, Campylobacter, Coccidioidomycosis, Cryptococcosis, Dermatocycoses, Enterobacteriaceae (Klebsiella, Salmonella, Serratia, Yersinia), Erysipelothrix, Helicobacter, Legionellosis, Leptospirosis, Listeria, Mycoplasmatales, Neisseriaceae (e.g., Acinetobacter, Gonorrhea, Meningococcal), Pasteurellaceae Infections (e.g., Actinobacillus, Haemophilus, Pasteurella), Pseudomonas, Rickettsiaceae, Chlamydiaceae, Syphilis, and Staphylococcal. These bacterial or fungal families can cause the following diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: bacteremia, endocarditis, eye infections (conjunctivitis, tuberculosis, uveitis), gingivitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related infections), paronychia, prosthesis-related infections, Reiter's Disease, respiratory tract infections, such as Whooping Cough or Empyema, sepsis, Lyme Disease, Cat-Scratch Disease, Dysentery, Paratyphoid Fever, food poisoning, Typhoid, pneumonia, Gonorrhea, meningitis, Chlamydia, Syphilis, Diphtheria, Leprosy, Paratuberculosis, Tuberculosis, Lupus, Botulism, gangrene, tetanus, impetigo, Rheumatic Fever, Scarlet Fever, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., cellulitis, dermatocycoses), toxemia, urinary tract infections, wound infections. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Moreover, parasitic agents causing disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not limited to, the following families: Amebiasis, Babesiosis, Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Dientamoebiasis, Dourine, Ectoparasitic, Giardiasis, Helminthiasis, Leishmaniasis, Theileriasis, Toxoplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, and Trichomonas. These parasites can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: Scabies, Trombiculiasis, eye infections, intestinal disease (e.g., dysentery, giardiasis), liver disease, lung disease, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related), Malaria, pregnancy complications, and toxoplasmosis. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Preferably, treatment using a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could either be by administering an effective amount of a polypeptide to the patient, or by removing cells from the patient, supplying the cells with a polynucleotide of the present invention, and returning the engineered cells to the patient (ex vivo therapy). Moreover, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as an antigen in a vaccine to raise an immune response against infectious disease.

### **Regeneration**

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention can be used to differentiate, proliferate, and attract cells, leading to the regeneration of tissues. (See, Science 276:59-87 (1997).) The regeneration of tissues could be used to repair, replace, or protect tissue damaged by congenital defects, trauma (wounds, burns, incisions, or ulcers), age, disease (e.g. osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, periodontal disease, liver failure), surgery, including cosmetic plastic surgery, fibrosis, reperfusion injury, or systemic cytokine damage.

Tissues that could be regenerated using the present invention include organs (e.g., pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac), vascular (including vascular endothelium), nervous, hematopoietic, and skeletal (bone, cartilage, tendon, and ligament) tissue. Preferably, regeneration occurs without or decreased scarring. Regeneration also may include angiogenesis.

Moreover, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase regeneration of tissues difficult to heal. For example, increased tendon/ligament regeneration would quicken recovery time after damage. A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could also be used prophylactically in an effort to avoid damage. Specific diseases that could be treated include of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and other tendon or ligament defects. A further example of tissue

regeneration of non-healing wounds includes pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical, and traumatic wounds.

Similarly, nerve and brain tissue could also be regenerated by using a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention to proliferate and differentiate  
5 nerve cells. Diseases that could be treated using this method include central and peripheral nervous system diseases, neuropathies, or mechanical and traumatic disorders (e.g., spinal cord disorders, head trauma, cerebrovascular disease, and stoke). Specifically, diseases associated with peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy (e.g., resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies), localized  
10 neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome), could all be treated using the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

### 15 **Chemotaxis**

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may have chemotaxis activity. A chemotactic molecule attracts or mobilizes cells (e.g., monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells) to a particular site in the body, such as inflammation, infection, or site of  
20 hyperproliferation. The mobilized cells can then fight off and/or heal the particular trauma or abnormality.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase chemotactic activity of particular cells. These chemotactic molecules can then be used to treat inflammation, infection, hyperproliferative disorders, or any immune system  
25 disorder by increasing the number of cells targeted to a particular location in the body. For example, chemotactic molecules can be used to treat wounds and other trauma to tissues by attracting immune cells to the injured location. Chemotactic molecules of the present invention can also attract fibroblasts, which can be used to treat wounds.

It is also contemplated that a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present  
30 invention may inhibit chemotactic activity. These molecules could also be used to treat disorders. Thus, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used as an inhibitor of chemotaxis.

### **Binding Activity**

35 A polypeptide of the present invention may be used to screen for molecules that bind to the polypeptide or for molecules to which the polypeptide binds. The binding of the polypeptide and the molecule may activate (agonist), increase, inhibit

(antagonist), or decrease activity of the polypeptide or the molecule bound. Examples of such molecules include antibodies, oligonucleotides, proteins (e.g., receptors), or small molecules.

Preferably, the molecule is closely related to the natural ligand of the polypeptide, e.g., a fragment of the ligand, or a natural substrate, a ligand, a structural or functional mimetic. (See, Coligan et al., Current Protocols in Immunology 1(2):Chapter 5 (1991).) Similarly, the molecule can be closely related to the natural receptor to which the polypeptide binds, or at least, a fragment of the receptor capable of being bound by the polypeptide (e.g., active site). In either case, the molecule can be rationally designed using known techniques.

Preferably, the screening for these molecules involves producing appropriate cells which express the polypeptide, either as a secreted protein or on the cell membrane. Preferred cells include cells from mammals, yeast, *Drosophila*, or *E. coli*. Cells expressing the polypeptide (or cell membrane containing the expressed polypeptide) are then preferably contacted with a test compound potentially containing the molecule to observe binding, stimulation, or inhibition of activity of either the polypeptide or the molecule.

The assay may simply test binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide, wherein binding is detected by a label, or in an assay involving competition with a labeled competitor. Further, the assay may test whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by binding to the polypeptide.

Alternatively, the assay can be carried out using cell-free preparations, polypeptide/molecule affixed to a solid support, chemical libraries, or natural product mixtures. The assay may also simply comprise the steps of mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide, measuring polypeptide/molecule activity or binding, and comparing the polypeptide/molecule activity or binding to a standard.

Preferably, an ELISA assay can measure polypeptide level or activity in a sample (e.g., biological sample) using a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody. The antibody can measure polypeptide level or activity by either binding, directly or indirectly, to the polypeptide or by competing with the polypeptide for a substrate.

All of these above assays can be used as diagnostic or prognostic markers. The molecules discovered using these assays can be used to treat disease or to bring about a particular result in a patient (e.g., blood vessel growth) by activating or inhibiting the polypeptide/molecule. Moreover, the assays can discover agents which may inhibit or enhance the production of the polypeptide from suitably manipulated cells or tissues.

Therefore, the invention includes a method of identifying compounds which bind to a polypeptide of the invention comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a candidate binding compound with a polypeptide of the invention; and (b) determining if binding has occurred. Moreover, the invention includes a method of identifying agonists/antagonists comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a candidate compound with a polypeptide of the invention, (b) assaying a biological activity, and (b) determining if a biological activity of the polypeptide has been altered.

### **Other Activities**

10 A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also increase or decrease the differentiation or proliferation of embryonic stem cells, besides, as discussed above, hematopoietic lineage.

15 A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate mammalian characteristics, such as body height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, percentage of adipose tissue, pigmentation, size, and shape (e.g., cosmetic surgery). Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to modulate mammalian metabolism affecting catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, and storage of energy.

20 A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to change a mammal's mental state or physical state by influencing biorhythms, circadian rhythms, depression (including depressive disorders), tendency for violence, tolerance for pain, reproductive capabilities (preferably by Activin or Inhibin-like activity), hormonal or endocrine levels, appetite, libido, memory, stress, or other cognitive qualities.

25 A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used as a food additive or preservative, such as to increase or decrease storage capabilities, fat content, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional components.

### **Other Preferred Embodiments**

30 Other preferred embodiments of the claimed invention include an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1.

35 Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of

positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous  
5 nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Start Codon and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Similarly preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of  
10 contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide  
15 sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Further preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide  
20 sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

A further preferred embodiment is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a  
nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ  
ID NO:X beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the  
First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the  
25 position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in  
Table 1.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising  
a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete nucleotide  
sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes under  
30 stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of only A residues or of only T residues.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising a DNA molecule which  
35 comprises a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1,  
which DNA molecule is contained in the material deposited with the American Type

Culture Collection and given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1 for said cDNA Clone Identifier.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1, which DNA molecule is contained in the deposit given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of the complete open reading frame sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is a method for detecting in a biological sample a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing a nucleotide sequence of at least one nucleic acid molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and determining whether the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule in said sample is at least 95% identical to said selected sequence.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences comprises determining the extent of nucleic acid hybridization between nucleic acid molecules in said sample and a nucleic acid molecule comprising said sequence selected from said group. Similarly, also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the nucleotide sequence determined from a nucleic acid molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.



A further preferred embodiment is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules in said sample, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

The method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject nucleic acid molecules, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

The method for diagnosing a pathological condition can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising isolated nucleic acid molecules wherein the nucleotide sequences of said nucleic acid molecules comprise a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide, wherein said sequence of contiguous amino  
5 acids is included in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y in the range of positions beginning with the residue at about the position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion and ending with the residue at about the Last Amino Acid of the Open Reading Frame as set forth for SEQ ID NO:Y in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at  
10 least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence  
15 at least 95% identical to the complete amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino acids in the complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone  
20 identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide wherein said sequence of contiguous amino acids is included in the amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of the secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and  
25 contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA  
30 clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA  
35 clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is an isolated antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is a method for detecting in a biological sample a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and determining whether the sequence of said polypeptide molecule in said sample is at least 90% identical to said sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group comprises determining the extent of specific binding of polypeptides in said sample to an antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the amino acid sequence determined from a polypeptide molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules in said sample, if any, comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample, which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the above group.

Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

In any of these methods, the step of detecting said polypeptide molecules includes using an antibody.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide has been optimized for expression of said polypeptide in a prokaryotic host.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said polypeptide  
5 comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

10 Further preferred is a method of making a recombinant vector comprising inserting any of the above isolated nucleic acid molecule into a vector. Also preferred is the recombinant vector produced by this method. Also preferred is a method of making a recombinant host cell comprising introducing the vector into a host cell, as well as the recombinant host cell produced by this method.

15 Also preferred is a method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising culturing this recombinant host cell under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed and recovering said polypeptide. Also preferred is this method of making an isolated polypeptide, wherein said recombinant host cell is a eukaryotic cell and said polypeptide is a secreted portion of a human secreted protein comprising an amino acid  
20 sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y beginning with the residue at the position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is an integer set forth in Table 1 and said position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y is defined in Table 1; and an amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of a protein encoded by a human  
25 cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The isolated polypeptide produced by this method is also preferred.

Also preferred is a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of a secreted protein activity, which method comprises administering to such an  
30 individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an isolated polypeptide, polynucleotide, or antibody of the claimed invention effective to increase the level of said protein activity in said individual.

Having generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of  
35 illustration and are not intended as limiting.

### Examples

#### Example 1: Isolation of a Selected cDNA Clone From the Deposited Sample

5 Each cDNA clone in a cited ATCC deposit is contained in a plasmid vector. Table 1 identifies the vectors used to construct the cDNA library from which each clone was isolated. In many cases, the vector used to construct the library is a phage vector from which a plasmid has been excised. The table immediately below correlates the related plasmid for each phage vector used in constructing the cDNA library. For  
10 example, where a particular clone is identified in Table 1 as being isolated in the vector "Lambda Zap," the corresponding deposited clone is in "pBluescript."

	<u>Vector Used to Construct Library</u>	<u>Corresponding Deposited Plasmid</u>
	Lambda Zap	pBluescript (pBS)
	Uni-Zap XR	pBluescript (pBS)
15	Zap Express	pBK
	lafmid BA	plafmid BA
	pSport1	pSport1
	pCMVSPORT 2.0	pCMVSPORT 2.0
	pCMVSPORT 3.0	pCMVSPORT 3.0
20	pCR <sup>®</sup> 2.1	pCR <sup>®</sup> 2.1

Vectors Lambda Zap (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), Uni-Zap XR (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128, 256 and 5,286,636), Zap Express (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), pBluescript (pBS) (Short, J. M. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 16:7583-7600 (1988); Alting-Mees, M. A. and Short, J. M., Nucleic Acids Res. 17:9494 (1989)) and pBK (Alting-Mees, M. A. et al., Strategies 5:58-61 (1992)) are  
25 commercially available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc., 11011 N. Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA, 92037. pBS contains an ampicillin resistance gene and pBK contains a neomycin resistance gene. Both can be transformed into E. coli strain XL-1 Blue, also available from Stratagene. pBS comes in 4 forms SK+, SK-, KS+ and KS. The S and K refers to the orientation of the polylinker to the T7 and T3 primer  
30 sequences which flank the polylinker region ("S" is for SacI and "K" is for KpnI which are the first sites on each respective end of the linker). "+" or "-" refer to the orientation of the f1 origin of replication ("ori"), such that in one orientation, single stranded rescue initiated from the f1 ori generates sense strand DNA and in the other, antisense.

35 Vectors pSport1, pCMVSPORT 2.0 and pCMVSPORT 3.0, were obtained from Life Technologies, Inc., P. O. Box 6009, Gaithersburg, MD 20897. All Sport vectors contain an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into E. coli strain

DH10B, also available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Gruber, C. E., et al., Focus 15:59 (1993).) Vector lafmid BA (Bento Soares, Columbia University, NY) contains an ampicillin resistance gene and can be transformed into E. coli strain XL-1 Blue. Vector pCR<sup>®</sup>2.1, which is available from Invitrogen, 1600 Faraday Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008, contains an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into E. coli strain DH10B, available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Clark, J. M., Nuc. Acids Res. 16:9677-9686 (1988) and Mead, D. et al., Bio/Technology 9: (1991).) Preferably, a polynucleotide of the present invention does not comprise the phage vector sequences identified for the particular clone in Table 1, as well as the corresponding plasmid vector sequences designated above.

The deposited material in the sample assigned the ATCC Deposit Number cited in Table 1 for any given cDNA clone also may contain one or more additional plasmids, each comprising a cDNA clone different from that given clone. Thus, deposits sharing the same ATCC Deposit Number contain at least a plasmid for each cDNA clone identified in Table 1. Typically, each ATCC deposit sample cited in Table 1 comprises a mixture of approximately equal amounts (by weight) of about 50 plasmid DNAs, each containing a different cDNA clone; but such a deposit sample may include plasmids for more or less than 50 cDNA clones, up to about 500 cDNA clones.

Two approaches can be used to isolate a particular clone from the deposited sample of plasmid DNAs cited for that clone in Table 1. First, a plasmid is directly isolated by screening the clones using a polynucleotide probe corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X.

Particularly, a specific polynucleotide with 30-40 nucleotides is synthesized using an Applied Biosystems DNA synthesizer according to the sequence reported.

The oligonucleotide is labeled, for instance, with <sup>32</sup>P-γ-ATP using T4 polynucleotide kinase and purified according to routine methods. (E.g., Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring, NY (1982).) The plasmid mixture is transformed into a suitable host, as indicated above (such as XL-1 Blue (Stratagene)) using techniques known to those of skill in the art, such as those provided by the vector supplier or in related publications or patents cited above. The transformants are plated on 1.5% agar plates (containing the appropriate selection agent, e.g., ampicillin) to a density of about 150 transformants (colonies) per plate. These plates are screened using Nylon membranes according to routine methods for bacterial colony screening (e.g., Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edit., (1989), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, pages 1.93 to 1.104), or other techniques known to those of skill in the art.

Alternatively, two primers of 17-20 nucleotides derived from both ends of the SEQ ID NO:X (i.e., within the region of SEQ ID NO:X bounded by the 5' NT and the 3' NT of the clone defined in Table 1) are synthesized and used to amplify the desired cDNA using the deposited cDNA plasmid as a template. The polymerase chain reaction is carried out under routine conditions, for instance, in 25  $\mu$ l of reaction mixture with 0.5  $\mu$ g of the above cDNA template. A convenient reaction mixture is 1.5-5 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 0.01% (w/v) gelatin, 20  $\mu$ M each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP, 25 pmol of each primer and 0.25 Unit of Taq polymerase. Thirty five cycles of PCR (denaturation at 94°C for 1 min; annealing at 55°C for 1 min; elongation at 72°C for 1 min) are performed with a Perkin-Elmer Cetus automated thermal cycler. The amplified product is analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and the DNA band with expected molecular weight is excised and purified. The PCR product is verified to be the selected sequence by subcloning and sequencing the DNA product.

Several methods are available for the identification of the 5' or 3' non-coding portions of a gene which may not be present in the deposited clone. These methods include but are not limited to, filter probing, clone enrichment using specific probes, and protocols similar or identical to 5' and 3' "RACE" protocols which are well known in the art. For instance, a method similar to 5' RACE is available for generating the missing 5' end of a desired full-length transcript. (Fromont-Racine et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 21(7):1683-1684 (1993).)

Briefly, a specific RNA oligonucleotide is ligated to the 5' ends of a population of RNA presumably containing full-length gene RNA transcripts. A primer set containing a primer specific to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to a known sequence of the gene of interest is used to PCR amplify the 5' portion of the desired full-length gene. This amplified product may then be sequenced and used to generate the full length gene.

This above method starts with total RNA isolated from the desired source, although poly-A+ RNA can be used. The RNA preparation can then be treated with phosphatase if necessary to eliminate 5' phosphate groups on degraded or damaged RNA which may interfere with the later RNA ligase step. The phosphatase should then be inactivated and the RNA treated with tobacco acid pyrophosphatase in order to remove the cap structure present at the 5' ends of messenger RNAs. This reaction leaves a 5' phosphate group at the 5' end of the cap cleaved RNA which can then be ligated to an RNA oligonucleotide using T4 RNA ligase.

This modified RNA preparation is used as a template for first strand cDNA synthesis using a gene specific oligonucleotide. The first strand synthesis reaction is



used as a template for PCR amplification of the desired 5' end using a primer specific to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to the known sequence of the gene of interest. The resultant product is then sequenced and analyzed to confirm that the 5' end sequence belongs to the desired gene.

5

**Example 2: Isolation of Genomic Clones Corresponding to a Polynucleotide**

A human genomic P1 library (Genomic Systems, Inc.) is screened by PCR using primers selected for the cDNA sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X., according to the method described in Example 1. (See also, Sambrook.)

10

**Example 3: Tissue Distribution of Polypeptide**

Tissue distribution of mRNA expression of polynucleotides of the present invention is determined using protocols for Northern blot analysis, described by, among others, Sambrook et al. For example, a cDNA probe produced by the method described in Example 1 is labeled with P<sup>32</sup> using the rediprime™ DNA labeling system (Amersham Life Science), according to manufacturer's instructions. After labeling, the probe is purified using CHROMA SPIN-100™ column (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1200-1. The purified labeled probe is then used to examine various human tissues for mRNA expression.

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Multiple Tissue Northern (MTN) blots containing various human tissues (H) or human immune system tissues (IM) (Clontech) are examined with the labeled probe using ExpressHyb™ hybridization solution (Clontech) according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1190-1. Following hybridization and washing, the blots are mounted and exposed to film at -70°C overnight, and the films developed according to standard procedures.

25

**Example 4: Chromosomal Mapping of the Polynucleotides**

An oligonucleotide primer set is designed according to the sequence at the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:X. This primer preferably spans about 100 nucleotides. This primer set is then used in a polymerase chain reaction under the following set of conditions : 30 seconds, 95°C; 1 minute, 56°C; 1 minute, 70°C. This cycle is repeated 32 times followed by one 5 minute cycle at 70°C. Human, mouse, and hamster DNA is used as template in addition to a somatic cell hybrid panel containing individual chromosomes or chromosome fragments (Bios, Inc). The reactions is analyzed on

30

35

either 8% polyacrylamide gels or 3.5 % agarose gels. Chromosome mapping is determined by the presence of an approximately 100 bp PCR fragment in the particular somatic cell hybrid.

5 **Example 5: Bacterial Expression of a Polypeptide**

A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention is amplified using PCR oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the 5' and 3' ends of the DNA sequence, as outlined in Example 1, to synthesize insertion fragments. The primers used to amplify the cDNA insert should preferably contain restriction sites, such as  
10 BamHI and XbaI, at the 5' end of the primers in order to clone the amplified product into the expression vector. For example, BamHI and XbaI correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the bacterial expression vector pQE-9. (Qiagen, Inc., Chatsworth, CA). This plasmid vector encodes antibiotic resistance (Amp<sup>r</sup>), a bacterial origin of replication (ori), an IPTG-regulatable promoter/operator (P/O), a ribosome binding site  
15 (RBS), a 6-histidine tag (6-His), and restriction enzyme cloning sites.

The pQE-9 vector is digested with BamHI and XbaI and the amplified fragment is ligated into the pQE-9 vector maintaining the reading frame initiated at the bacterial RBS. The ligation mixture is then used to transform the E. coli strain M15/rep4 (Qiagen, Inc.) which contains multiple copies of the plasmid pREP4, which expresses  
20 the lacI repressor and also confers kanamycin resistance (Kan<sup>r</sup>). Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and ampicillin/kanamycin resistant colonies are selected. Plasmid DNA is isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis.

Clones containing the desired constructs are grown overnight (O/N) in liquid culture in LB media supplemented with both Amp (100 ug/ml) and Kan (25 ug/ml).  
25 The O/N culture is used to inoculate a large culture at a ratio of 1:100 to 1:250. The cells are grown to an optical density 600 (O.D.<sup>600</sup>) of between 0.4 and 0.6. IPTG (Isopropyl-B-D-thiogalacto pyranoside) is then added to a final concentration of 1 mM. IPTG induces by inactivating the lacI repressor, clearing the P/O leading to increased gene expression.

30 Cells are grown for an extra 3 to 4 hours. Cells are then harvested by centrifugation (20 mins at 6000Xg). The cell pellet is solubilized in the chaotropic agent 6 Molar Guanidine HCl by stirring for 3-4 hours at 4°C. The cell debris is removed by centrifugation, and the supernatant containing the polypeptide is loaded onto a nickel-nitrilo-tri-acetic acid ("Ni-NTA") affinity resin column (available from  
35 QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*). Proteins with a 6 x His tag bind to the Ni-NTA resin with high

affinity and can be purified in a simple one-step procedure (for details see: The QIAexpressionist (1995) QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*).

Briefly, the supernatant is loaded onto the column in 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, the column is first washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, then washed  
5 with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl pH 6, and finally the polypeptide is eluted with 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 5.

The purified protein is then renatured by dialyzing it against phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or 50 mM Na-acetate, pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. Alternatively, the protein can be successfully refolded while immobilized on the Ni-NTA column. The  
10 recommended conditions are as follows: renature using a linear 6M-1M urea gradient in 500 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4, containing protease inhibitors. The renaturation should be performed over a period of 1.5 hours or more. After renaturation the proteins are eluted by the addition of 250 mM imidazole. Imidazole is removed by a final dialyzing step against PBS or 50 mM sodium acetate pH 6 buffer  
15 plus 200 mM NaCl. The purified protein is stored at 4° C or frozen at -80° C.

In addition to the above expression vector, the present invention further includes an expression vector comprising phage operator and promoter elements operatively linked to a polynucleotide of the present invention, called pHE4a. (ATCC Accession Number 209645, deposited on February 25, 1998.) This vector contains: 1) a  
20 neomycinphosphotransferase gene as a selection marker, 2) an E. coli origin of replication, 3) a T5 phage promoter sequence, 4) two lac operator sequences, 5) a Shine-Delgarno sequence, and 6) the lactose operon repressor gene (lacIq). The origin of replication (oriC) is derived from pUC19 (LTI, Gaithersburg, MD). The promoter sequence and operator sequences are made synthetically.

DNA can be inserted into the pHEa by restricting the vector with NdeI and  
25 XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or Asp718, running the restricted product on a gel, and isolating the larger fragment (the stuffer fragment should be about 310 base pairs). The DNA insert is generated according to the PCR protocol described in Example 1, using PCR primers having restriction sites for NdeI (5' primer) and XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or  
30 Asp718 (3' primer). The PCR insert is gel purified and restricted with compatible enzymes. The insert and vector are ligated according to standard protocols.

The engineered vector could easily be substituted in the above protocol to express protein in a bacterial system.

#### 35 **Example 6: Purification of a Polypeptide from an Inclusion Body**

The following alternative method can be used to purify a polypeptide expressed in *E. coli* when it is present in the form of inclusion bodies. Unless otherwise specified, all of the following steps are conducted at 4-10°C.

Upon completion of the production phase of the *E. coli* fermentation, the cell  
5 culture is cooled to 4-10°C and the cells harvested by continuous centrifugation at 15,000 rpm (Heraeus Sepatech). On the basis of the expected yield of protein per unit weight of cell paste and the amount of purified protein required, an appropriate amount of cell paste, by weight, is suspended in a buffer solution containing 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4. The cells are dispersed to a homogeneous suspension using a  
10 high shear mixer.

The cells are then lysed by passing the solution through a microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Corp. or APV Gaulin, Inc.) twice at 4000-6000 psi. The homogenate is then mixed with NaCl solution to a final concentration of 0.5 M NaCl, followed by centrifugation at 7000 xg for 15 min. The resultant pellet is washed again using 0.5M  
15 NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4.

The resulting washed inclusion bodies are solubilized with 1.5 M guanidine hydrochloride (GuHCl) for 2-4 hours. After 7000 xg centrifugation for 15 min., the pellet is discarded and the polypeptide containing supernatant is incubated at 4°C overnight to allow further GuHCl extraction.

20 Following high speed centrifugation (30,000 xg) to remove insoluble particles, the GuHCl solubilized protein is refolded by quickly mixing the GuHCl extract with 20 volumes of buffer containing 50 mM sodium, pH 4.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA by vigorous stirring. The refolded diluted protein solution is kept at 4°C without mixing for 12 hours prior to further purification steps.

25 To clarify the refolded polypeptide solution, a previously prepared tangential filtration unit equipped with 0.16 µm membrane filter with appropriate surface area (e.g., Filtron), equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 is employed. The filtered sample is loaded onto a cation exchange resin (e.g., Poros HS-50, Perseptive Biosystems). The column is washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 and eluted  
30 with 250 mM, 500 mM, 1000 mM, and 1500 mM NaCl in the same buffer, in a stepwise manner. The absorbance at 280 nm of the effluent is continuously monitored. Fractions are collected and further analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

Fractions containing the polypeptide are then pooled and mixed with 4 volumes of water. The diluted sample is then loaded onto a previously prepared set of tandem

columns of strong anion (Poros HQ-50, Perseptive Biosystems) and weak anion (Poros CM-20, Perseptive Biosystems) exchange resins. The columns are equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0. Both columns are washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0, 200 mM NaCl. The CM-20 column is then eluted using a 10 column volume linear gradient ranging from 0.2 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 to 1.0 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.5. Fractions are collected under constant  $A_{280}$  monitoring of the effluent. Fractions containing the polypeptide (determined, for instance, by 16% SDS-PAGE) are then pooled.

The resultant polypeptide should exhibit greater than 95% purity after the above refolding and purification steps. No major contaminant bands should be observed from Commassie blue stained 16% SDS-PAGE gel when 5  $\mu$ g of purified protein is loaded. The purified protein can also be tested for endotoxin/LPS contamination, and typically the LPS content is less than 0.1 ng/ml according to LAL assays.

#### **Example 7: Cloning and Expression of a Polypeptide in a Baculovirus Expression System**

In this example, the plasmid shuttle vector pA2 is used to insert a polynucleotide into a baculovirus to express a polypeptide. This expression vector contains the strong polyhedrin promoter of the *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcMNPV) followed by convenient restriction sites such as BamHI, Xba I and Asp718. The polyadenylation site of the simian virus 40 ("SV40") is used for efficient polyadenylation. For easy selection of recombinant virus, the plasmid contains the beta-galactosidase gene from *E. coli* under control of a weak *Drosophila* promoter in the same orientation, followed by the polyadenylation signal of the polyhedrin gene. The inserted genes are flanked on both sides by viral sequences for cell-mediated homologous recombination with wild-type viral DNA to generate a viable virus that express the cloned polynucleotide.

Many other baculovirus vectors can be used in place of the vector above, such as pAc373, pVL941, and pAcIM1, as one skilled in the art would readily appreciate, as long as the construct provides appropriately located signals for transcription, translation, secretion and the like, including a signal peptide and an in-frame AUG as required. Such vectors are described, for instance, in Luckow et al., *Virology* 170:31-39 (1989).

Specifically, the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone, including the AUG initiation codon and the naturally associated leader sequence identified in Table 1, is amplified using the PCR protocol described in Example 1. If the naturally occurring

signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the pA2 vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, the vector can be modified (pA2 GP) to include a baculovirus leader sequence, using the standard methods described in Summers et al., "A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures,"

5 Texas Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987).

The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.

10 The plasmid is digested with the corresponding restriction enzymes and optionally, can be dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase, using routine procedures known in the art. The DNA is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean" BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.).

15 The fragment and the dephosphorylated plasmid are ligated together with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or other suitable *E. coli* hosts such as XL-1 Blue (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA) cells are transformed with the ligation mixture and spread on culture plates. Bacteria containing the plasmid are identified by digesting DNA from individual colonies and analyzing the digestion product by gel electrophoresis. The sequence of the cloned fragment is confirmed by DNA sequencing.

20 Five  $\mu\text{g}$  of a plasmid containing the polynucleotide is co-transfected with 1.0  $\mu\text{g}$  of a commercially available linearized baculovirus DNA ("BaculoGold™ baculovirus DNA", Pharmingen, San Diego, CA), using the lipofection method described by Felgner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:7413-7417 (1987). One  $\mu\text{g}$  of BaculoGold™ virus DNA and 5  $\mu\text{g}$  of the plasmid are mixed in a sterile well of a  
25 microtiter plate containing 50  $\mu\text{l}$  of serum-free Grace's medium (Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). Afterwards, 10  $\mu\text{l}$  Lipofectin plus 90  $\mu\text{l}$  Grace's medium are added, mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. Then the transfection mixture is added drop-wise to Sf9 insect cells (ATCC CRL 1711) seeded in a 35 mm  
30 tissue culture plate with 1 ml Grace's medium without serum. The plate is then incubated for 5 hours at 27° C. The transfection solution is then removed from the plate and 1 ml of Grace's insect medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum is added. Cultivation is then continued at 27° C for four days.

After four days the supernatant is collected and a plaque assay is performed, as described by Summers and Smith, *supra*. An agarose gel with "Blue Gal" (Life  
35 Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg) is used to allow easy identification and isolation of gal-expressing clones, which produce blue-stained plaques. (A detailed description of a "plaque assay" of this type can also be found in the user's guide for insect cell culture

and baculovirology distributed by Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, page 9-10.)

After appropriate incubation, blue stained plaques are picked with the tip of a micropipettor (e.g., Eppendorf). The agar containing the recombinant viruses is then resuspended in a microcentrifuge tube containing 200  $\mu$ l of Grace's medium and the suspension containing the recombinant baculovirus is used to infect Sf9 cells seeded in 35 mm dishes. Four days later the supernatants of these culture dishes are harvested and then they are stored at 4° C.

To verify the expression of the polypeptide, Sf9 cells are grown in Grace's medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS. The cells are infected with the recombinant baculovirus containing the polynucleotide at a multiplicity of infection ("MOI") of about 2. If radiolabeled proteins are desired, 6 hours later the medium is removed and is replaced with SF900 II medium minus methionine and cysteine (available from Life Technologies Inc., Rockville, MD). After 42 hours, 5  $\mu$ Ci of  $^{35}$ S-methionine and 5  $\mu$ Ci  $^{35}$ S-cysteine (available from Amersham) are added. The cells are further incubated for 16 hours and then are harvested by centrifugation. The proteins in the supernatant as well as the intracellular proteins are analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography (if radiolabeled).

Microsequencing of the amino acid sequence of the amino terminus of purified protein may be used to determine the amino terminal sequence of the produced protein.

#### **Example 8: Expression of a Polypeptide in Mammalian Cells**

The polypeptide of the present invention can be expressed in a mammalian cell. A typical mammalian expression vector contains a promoter element, which mediates the initiation of transcription of mRNA, a protein coding sequence, and signals required for the termination of transcription and polyadenylation of the transcript. Additional elements include enhancers, Kozak sequences and intervening sequences flanked by donor and acceptor sites for RNA splicing. Highly efficient transcription is achieved with the early and late promoters from SV40, the long terminal repeats (LTRs) from Retroviruses, e.g., RSV, HTLVI, HIVI and the early promoter of the cytomegalovirus (CMV). However, cellular elements can also be used (e.g., the human actin promoter).

Suitable expression vectors for use in practicing the present invention include, for example, vectors such as pSVL and pMSG (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), pRSVcat (ATCC 37152), pSV2dhfr (ATCC 37146), pBC12MI (ATCC 67109), pCMVSPORT 2.0, and pCMVSPORT 3.0. Mammalian host cells that could be used include, human Hela, 293, H9 and Jurkat cells, mouse NIH3T3 and C127 cells, Cos 1, Cos 7 and CV1, quail QC1-3 cells, mouse L cells and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells.

Alternatively, the polypeptide can be expressed in stable cell lines containing the polynucleotide integrated into a chromosome. The co-transfection with a selectable marker such as dhfr, gpt, neomycin, hygromycin allows the identification and isolation of the transfected cells.

5 The transfected gene can also be amplified to express large amounts of the encoded protein. The DHFR (dihydrofolate reductase) marker is useful in developing cell lines that carry several hundred or even several thousand copies of the gene of interest. (See, e.g., Alt, F. W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 253:1357-1370 (1978); Hamlin, J. L. and Ma, C., Biochem. et Biophys. Acta, 1097:107-143 (1990); Page, M. J. and  
10 Sydenham, M. A., Biotechnology 9:64-68 (1991).) Another useful selection marker is the enzyme glutamine synthase (GS) (Murphy et al., Biochem J. 227:277-279 (1991); Bebbington et al., Bio/Technology 10:169-175 (1992). Using these markers, the mammalian cells are grown in selective medium and the cells with the highest resistance are selected. These cell lines contain the amplified gene(s) integrated into a  
15 chromosome. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and NSO cells are often used for the production of proteins.

Derivatives of the plasmid pSV2-dhfr (ATCC Accession No. 37146), the expression vectors pC4 (ATCC Accession No. 209646) and pC6 (ATCC Accession No.209647) contain the strong promoter (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus (Cullen et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 438-447 (March, 1985)) plus a fragment of the  
20 CMV-enhancer (Boshart et al., Cell 41:521-530 (1985).) Multiple cloning sites, e.g., with the restriction enzyme cleavage sites BamHI, XbaI and Asp718, facilitate the cloning of the gene of interest. The vectors also contain the 3' intron, the polyadenylation and termination signal of the rat preproinsulin gene, and the mouse  
25 DHFR gene under control of the SV40 early promoter.

Specifically, the plasmid pC6, for example, is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and then dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphates by procedures known in the art. The vector is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel.

A polynucleotide of the present invention is amplified according to the protocol  
30 outlined in Example 1. If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be modified to include a heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially  
35 available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.



The amplified fragment is then digested with the same restriction enzyme and purified on a 1% agarose gel. The isolated fragment and the dephosphorylated vector are then ligated with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or XL-1 Blue cells are then transformed and bacteria are identified that contain the fragment inserted into plasmid pC6 using, for instance, restriction enzyme analysis.

Chinese hamster ovary cells lacking an active DHFR gene is used for transfection. Five  $\mu\text{g}$  of the expression plasmid pC6 is cotransfected with 0.5  $\mu\text{g}$  of the plasmid pSVneo using lipofectin (Felgner et al., *supra*). The plasmid pSV2-neo contains a dominant selectable marker, the *neo* gene from Tn5 encoding an enzyme that confers resistance to a group of antibiotics including G418. The cells are seeded in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 1 mg/ml G418. After 2 days, the cells are trypsinized and seeded in hybridoma cloning plates (Greiner, Germany) in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 10, 25, or 50 ng/ml of methotrexate plus 1 mg/ml G418. After about 10-14 days single clones are trypsinized and then seeded in 6-well petri dishes or 10 ml flasks using different concentrations of methotrexate (50 nM, 100 nM, 200 nM, 400 nM, 800 nM). Clones growing at the highest concentrations of methotrexate are then transferred to new 6-well plates containing even higher concentrations of methotrexate (1  $\mu\text{M}$ , 2  $\mu\text{M}$ , 5  $\mu\text{M}$ , 10 mM, 20 mM). The same procedure is repeated until clones are obtained which grow at a concentration of 100 - 200  $\mu\text{M}$ . Expression of the desired gene product is analyzed, for instance, by SDS-PAGE and Western blot or by reversed phase HPLC analysis.

### **Example 9: Protein Fusions**

The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably fused to other proteins. These fusion proteins can be used for a variety of applications. For example, fusion of the present polypeptides to His-tag, HA-tag, protein A, IgG domains, and maltose binding protein facilitates purification. (See Example 5; see also EP A 394,827; Traunecker, et al., Nature 331:84-86 (1988).) Similarly, fusion to IgG-1, IgG-3, and albumin increases the halflife time in vivo. Nuclear localization signals fused to the polypeptides of the present invention can target the protein to a specific subcellular localization, while covalent heterodimer or homodimers can increase or decrease the activity of a fusion protein. Fusion proteins can also create chimeric molecules having more than one function. Finally, fusion proteins can increase solubility and/or stability of the fused protein compared to the non-fused protein. All of the types of fusion proteins described above can be made by modifying the following protocol, which outlines the fusion of a polypeptide to an IgG molecule, or the protocol described in Example 5.

Briefly, the human Fc portion of the IgG molecule can be PCR amplified, using primers that span the 5' and 3' ends of the sequence described below. These primers also should have convenient restriction enzyme sites that will facilitate cloning into an expression vector, preferably a mammalian expression vector.

5 For example, if pC4 (Accession No. 209646) is used, the human Fc portion can be ligated into the BamHI cloning site. Note that the 3' BamHI site should be destroyed. Next, the vector containing the human Fc portion is re-restricted with BamHI, linearizing the vector, and a polynucleotide of the present invention, isolated by the PCR protocol described in Example 1, is ligated into this BamHI site. Note that  
10 the polynucleotide is cloned without a stop codon, otherwise a fusion protein will not be produced.

If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, pC4 does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be modified to include a  
15 heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

#### Human IgG Fc region:

GGGATCCGGAGCCCAAATCTTCTGACAAACTCACACATGCCCACCGTGCC  
CAGCACCTGAATTCGAGGGTGCACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAACC  
20 CAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACTCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGTGGT  
GGACGTAAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGGACG  
GCGTGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTACAAC  
AGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACTGGCTG  
AATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCAACCCCC  
25 ATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAACCACAGGT  
GTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAGGTCAGCCT  
GACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAAGCGACATCGCCGTGGAGTGGGA  
GAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACACTACAAGACCACGCCTCCCGTGCTGG  
ACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTGGACAAGAGCA  
30 GGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCATGAGGCTCTGC  
ACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGGGTAAATGAGTGC  
GACGGCCGCGACTCTAGAGGAT (SEQ ID NO:1)

#### **Example 10: Production of an Antibody from a Polypeptide**

35 The antibodies of the present invention can be prepared by a variety of methods. (See, Current Protocols, Chapter 2.) For example, cells expressing a polypeptide of the present invention is administered to an animal to induce the production of sera

containing polyclonal antibodies. In a preferred method, a preparation of the secreted protein is prepared and purified to render it substantially free of natural contaminants. Such a preparation is then introduced into an animal in order to produce polyclonal antisera of greater specific activity.

5 In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology. (Köhler et al., *Nature* 256:495 (1975); Köhler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511 (1976); Köhler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: *Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell*  
10 *Hybridomas*, Elsevier, N.Y., pp. 563-681 (1981).) In general, such procedures involve immunizing an animal (preferably a mouse) with polypeptide or, more preferably, with a secreted polypeptide-expressing cell. Such cells may be cultured in any suitable tissue culture medium; however, it is preferable to culture cells in Earle's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (inactivated at  
15 about 56°C), and supplemented with about 10 g/l of nonessential amino acids, about 1,000 U/ml of penicillin, and about 100 µg/ml of streptomycin.

The splenocytes of such mice are extracted and fused with a suitable myeloma cell line. Any suitable myeloma cell line may be employed in accordance with the present invention; however, it is preferable to employ the parent myeloma cell line  
20 (SP2O), available from the ATCC. After fusion, the resulting hybridoma cells are selectively maintained in HAT medium, and then cloned by limiting dilution as described by Wands et al. (*Gastroenterology* 80:225-232 (1981).) The hybridoma cells obtained through such a selection are then assayed to identify clones which secrete antibodies capable of binding the polypeptide.

25 Alternatively, additional antibodies capable of binding to the polypeptide can be produced in a two-step procedure using anti-idiotypic antibodies. Such a method makes use of the fact that antibodies are themselves antigens, and therefore, it is possible to obtain an antibody which binds to a second antibody. In accordance with this method, protein specific antibodies are used to immunize an animal, preferably a  
30 mouse. The splenocytes of such an animal are then used to produce hybridoma cells, and the hybridoma cells are screened to identify clones which produce an antibody whose ability to bind to the protein-specific antibody can be blocked by the polypeptide. Such antibodies comprise anti-idiotypic antibodies to the protein-specific antibody and can be used to immunize an animal to induce formation of further protein-specific  
35 antibodies.

It will be appreciated that Fab and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> and other fragments of the antibodies of the present invention may be used according to the methods disclosed herein. Such fragments are typically produced by proteolytic cleavage, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments). Alternatively, secreted protein-binding fragments can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology or through synthetic chemistry.

For in vivo use of antibodies in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced using genetic constructs derived from hybridoma cells producing the monoclonal antibodies described above. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. (See, for review, Morrison, Science 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., BioTechniques 4:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne et al., Nature 312:643 (1984); Neuberger et al., Nature 314:268 (1985).)

#### **Example 11: Production Of Secreted Protein For High-Throughput Screening Assays**

The following protocol produces a supernatant containing a polypeptide to be tested. This supernatant can then be used in the Screening Assays described in Examples 13-20.

First, dilute Poly-D-Lysine (644 587 Boehringer-Mannheim) stock solution (1mg/ml in PBS) 1:20 in PBS (w/o calcium or magnesium 17-516F Biowhittaker) for a working solution of 50ug/ml. Add 200 ul of this solution to each well (24 well plates) and incubate at RT for 20 minutes. Be sure to distribute the solution over each well (note: a 12-channel pipetter may be used with tips on every other channel). Aspirate off the Poly-D-Lysine solution and rinse with 1ml PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline). The PBS should remain in the well until just prior to plating the cells and plates may be poly-lysine coated in advance for up to two weeks.

Plate 293T cells (do not carry cells past P+20) at  $2 \times 10^5$  cells/well in .5ml DMEM(Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium)(with 4.5 G/L glucose and L-glutamine (12-604F Biowhittaker))/10% heat inactivated FBS(14-503F Biowhittaker)/1x Penstrep(17-602E Biowhittaker). Let the cells grow overnight.

The next day, mix together in a sterile solution basin: 300 ul Lipofectamine (18324-012 Gibco/BRL) and 5ml Optimem I (31985070 Gibco/BRL)/96-well plate. With a small volume multi-channel pipetter, aliquot approximately 2ug of an expression vector containing a polynucleotide insert, produced by the methods described in

Examples 8 or 9, into an appropriately labeled 96-well round bottom plate. With a multi-channel pipetter, add 50ul of the Lipofectamine/Optimem I mixture to each well. Pipette up and down gently to mix. Incubate at RT 15-45 minutes. After about 20 minutes, use a multi-channel pipetter to add 150ul Optimem I to each well. As a control, one plate of vector DNA lacking an insert should be transfected with each set of transfections.

Preferably, the transfection should be performed by tag-teaming the following tasks. By tag-teaming, hands on time is cut in half, and the cells do not spend too much time on PBS. First, person A aspirates off the media from four 24-well plates of cells, and then person B rinses each well with .5-1ml PBS. Person A then aspirates off PBS rinse, and person B, using a 12-channel pipetter with tips on every other channel, adds the 200ul of DNA/Lipofectamine/Optimem I complex to the odd wells first, then to the even wells, to each row on the 24-well plates. Incubate at 37°C for 6 hours.

While cells are incubating, prepare appropriate media, either 1%BSA in DMEM with 1x penstrep, or CHO-5 media (116.6 mg/L of CaCl<sub>2</sub> (anhyd); 0.00130 mg/L CuSO<sub>4</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O; 0.050 mg/L of Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>O; 0.417 mg/L of FeSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O; 311.80 mg/L of KCl; 28.64 mg/L of MgCl<sub>2</sub>; 48.84 mg/L of MgSO<sub>4</sub>; 6995.50 mg/L of NaCl; 2400.0 mg/L of NaHCO<sub>3</sub>; 62.50 mg/L of NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O; 71.02 mg/L of Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>; .4320 mg/L of ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O; .002 mg/L of Arachidonic Acid; 1.022 mg/L of Cholesterol; .070 mg/L of DL-alpha-Tocopherol-Acetate; 0.0520 mg/L of Linoleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Linolenic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Myristic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Oleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitic Acid; 100 mg/L of Pluronic F-68; 0.010 mg/L of Stearic Acid; 2.20 mg/L of Tween 80; 4551 mg/L of D-Glucose; 130.85 mg/ml of L- Alanine; 147.50 mg/ml of L-Arginine-HCL; 7.50 mg/ml of L-Asparagine-H<sub>2</sub>O; 6.65 mg/ml of L-Aspartic Acid; 29.56 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL-H<sub>2</sub>O; 31.29 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL; 7.35 mg/ml of L-Glutamic Acid; 365.0 mg/ml of L-Glutamine; 18.75 mg/ml of Glycine; 52.48 mg/ml of L-Histidine-HCL-H<sub>2</sub>O; 106.97 mg/ml of L-Isoleucine; 111.45 mg/ml of L-Leucine; 163.75 mg/ml of L-Lysine HCL; 32.34 mg/ml of L-Methionine; 68.48 mg/ml of L-Phenylalanine; 40.0 mg/ml of L-Proline; 26.25 mg/ml of L-Serine; 101.05 mg/ml of L-Threonine; 19.22 mg/ml of L-Tryptophan; 91.79 mg/ml of L-Tyrosine-2Na-2H<sub>2</sub>O; 99.65 mg/ml of L-Valine; 0.0035 mg/L of Biotin; 3.24 mg/L of D-Ca Pantothenate; 11.78 mg/L of Choline Chloride; 4.65 mg/L of Folic Acid; 15.60 mg/L of i-Inositol; 3.02 mg/L of Niacinamide; 3.00 mg/L of Pyridoxal HCL; 0.031 mg/L of Pyridoxine HCL; 0.319 mg/L of Riboflavin; 3.17 mg/L of Thiamine HCL; 0.365 mg/L of Thymidine; and 0.680 mg/L of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>; 25 mM of HEPES Buffer; 2.39 mg/L of Na Hypoxanthine;

0.105 mg/L of Lipoic Acid; 0.081 mg/L of Sodium Putrescine-2HCL; 55.0 mg/L of Sodium Pyruvate; 0.0067 mg/L of Sodium Selenite; 20uM of Ethanolamine; 0.122 mg/L of Ferric Citrate; 41.70 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Linoleic Acid; 33.33 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Oleic Acid; and 10 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Retinal) with 2mm glutamine and 1x penstrep. (BSA (81-068-3 Bayer) 100gm dissolved in 1L DMEM for a 10% BSA stock solution). Filter the media and collect 50 ul for endotoxin assay in 15ml polystyrene conical.

The transfection reaction is terminated, preferably by tag-teaming, at the end of the incubation period. Person A aspirates off the transfection media, while person B adds 1.5ml appropriate media to each well. Incubate at 37°C for 45 or 72 hours depending on the media used: 1%BSA for 45 hours or CHO-5 for 72 hours.

On day four, using a 300ul multichannel pipetter, aliquot 600ul in one 1ml deep well plate and the remaining supernatant into a 2ml deep well. The supernatants from each well can then be used in the assays described in Examples 13-20.

It is specifically understood that when activity is obtained in any of the assays described below using a supernatant, the activity originates from either the polypeptide directly (e.g., as a secreted protein) or by the polypeptide inducing expression of other proteins, which are then secreted into the supernatant. Thus, the invention further provides a method of identifying the protein in the supernatant characterized by an activity in a particular assay.

### **Example 12: Construction of GAS Reporter Construct**

One signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells is called the Jaks-STATs pathway. Activated proteins in the Jaks-STATs pathway bind to gamma activation site "GAS" elements or interferon-sensitive responsive element ("ISRE"), located in the promoter of many genes. The binding of a protein to these elements alter the expression of the associated gene.

GAS and ISRE elements are recognized by a class of transcription factors called Signal Transducers and Activators of Transcription, or "STATs." There are six members of the STATs family. Stat1 and Stat3 are present in many cell types, as is Stat2 (as response to IFN-alpha is widespread). Stat4 is more restricted and is not in many cell types though it has been found in T helper class I, cells after treatment with IL-12. Stat5 was originally called mammary growth factor, but has been found at higher concentrations in other cells including myeloid cells. It can be activated in tissue culture cells by many cytokines.

The STATs are activated to translocate from the cytoplasm to the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation by a set of kinases known as the Janus Kinase ("Jaks") family. Jaks represent a distinct family of soluble tyrosine kinases and include Tyk2, Jak1, Jak2, and Jak3. These kinases display significant sequence similarity and are generally catalytically inactive in resting cells.

The Jaks are activated by a wide range of receptors summarized in the Table below. (Adapted from review by Schidler and Darnell, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 64:621-51 (1995).) A cytokine receptor family, capable of activating Jaks, is divided into two groups: (a) Class 1 includes receptors for IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12, IL-15, Epo, PRL, GH, G-CSF, GM-CSF, LIF, CNTF, and thrombopoietin; and (b) Class 2 includes IFN- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\gamma$ , and IL-10. The Class 1 receptors share a conserved cysteine motif (a set of four conserved cysteines and one tryptophan) and a WSXWS motif (a membrane proximal region encoding Trp-Ser-Xxx-Trp-Ser (SEQ ID NO:2)).

Thus, on binding of a ligand to a receptor, Jaks are activated, which in turn activate STATs, which then translocate and bind to GAS elements. This entire process is encompassed in the Jaks-STATs signal transduction pathway.

Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STATs pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS or the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. For example, growth factors and cytokines are known to activate the Jaks-STATs pathway. (See Table below.) Thus, by using GAS elements linked to reporter molecules, activators of the Jaks-STATs pathway can be identified.

<u>Ligand</u>	<u>tyk2</u>	<u>JAKs</u> <u>Jak1</u>	<u>Jak2</u>	<u>Jak3</u>	<u>STATS</u>	<u>GAS(elements) or ISRE</u>
<u>IFN family</u>						
IFN-a/B	+	+	-	-	1,2,3	ISRE
IFN-g		+	+	-	1	GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
Il-10	+	?	?	-	1,3	
<u>gp130 family</u>						
IL-6 (Pleiotrohic)	+	+	+	?	1,3	GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
Il-11(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	?	?	1,3	
OnM(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	+	?	1,3	
LIF(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	+	?	1,3	
CNTF(Pleiotrohic)	-/+	+	+	?	1,3	
G-CSF(Pleiotrohic)	?	+	?	?	1,3	
IL-12(Pleiotrohic)	+	-	+	+	1,3	
<u>g-C family</u>						
IL-2 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	1,3,5	GAS
IL-4 (lymph/myeloid)	-	+	-	+	6	GAS (IRF1 = IFP)
>>Ly6(IgH)						
IL-7 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5	GAS
IL-9 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5	GAS
IL-13 (lymphocyte)	-	+	?	?	6	GAS
IL-15	?	+	?	+	5	GAS
<u>gp140 family</u>						
IL-3 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS (IRF1>IFP>>Ly6)
IL-5 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS
GM-CSF (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS
<u>Growth hormone family</u>						
GH	?	-	+	-	5	
PRL	?	+/-	+	-	1,3,5	
EPO	?	-	+	-	5	GAS(B-
CAS>IRF1=IFP>>Ly6)						
<u>Receptor Tyrosine Kinases</u>						
EGF	?	+	+	-	1,3	GAS (IRF1)
PDGF	?	+	+	-	1,3	
CSF-1	?	+	+	-	1,3	GAS (not IRF1)



To construct a synthetic GAS containing promoter element, which is used in the Biological Assays described in Examples 13-14, a PCR based strategy is employed to generate a GAS-SV40 promoter sequence. The 5' primer contains four tandem copies of the GAS binding site found in the IRF1 promoter and previously demonstrated to

5 bind STATs upon induction with a range of cytokines (Rothman et al., Immunity 1:457-468 (1994).), although other GAS or ISRE elements can be used instead. The 5' primer also contains 18bp of sequence complementary to the SV40 early promoter sequence and is flanked with an XhoI site. The sequence of the 5' primer is:

5':GCGCCTCGAGATTTCCTCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCTCCGAAATGATTTCCTCCG  
10 AAATGATTTCCTCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:3)

The downstream primer is complementary to the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site: 5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTGGCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the B-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI/Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene.) Sequencing with forward and reverse primers confirms that the insert contains the following sequence:

5':CTCGAGATTTCCTCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCTCCGAAATGATTTCCTCCGAAATG  
20 ATTTTCCTCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCGCCC  
CTAACTCCGCCCATCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCAGTTCCGCCCATTCTCCGC  
CCCATGGCTGACTAATTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCTCGGC  
CTCTGAGCTATTCCAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTT  
TGCAAAAAGCTT:3' (SEQ ID NO:5)

25 With this GAS promoter element linked to the SV40 promoter, a GAS:SEAP2 reporter construct is next engineered. Here, the reporter molecule is a secreted alkaline phosphatase, or "SEAP." Clearly, however, any reporter molecule can be instead of SEAP, in this or in any of the other Examples. Well known reporter molecules that can be used instead of SEAP include chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), luciferase,  
30 alkaline phosphatase, B-galactosidase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), or any protein detectable by an antibody.

The above sequence confirmed synthetic GAS-SV40 promoter element is subcloned into the pSEAP-Promoter vector obtained from Clontech using HindIII and XhoI, effectively replacing the SV40 promoter with the amplified GAS:SV40 promoter  
35 element, to create the GAS-SEAP vector. However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

Thus, in order to generate mammalian stable cell lines expressing the GAS-SEAP reporter, the GAS-SEAP cassette is removed from the GAS-SEAP vector using SalI and NotI, and inserted into a backbone vector containing the neomycin resistance gene, such as pGFP-1 (Clontech), using these restriction sites in the multiple cloning site, to create the GAS-SEAP/Neo vector. Once this vector is transfected into mammalian cells, this vector can then be used as a reporter molecule for GAS binding as described in Examples 13-14.

Other constructs can be made using the above description and replacing GAS with a different promoter sequence. For example, construction of reporter molecules containing NFK-B and EGR promoter sequences are described in Examples 15 and 16. However, many other promoters can be substituted using the protocols described in these Examples. For instance, SRE, IL-2, NFAT, or Osteocalcin promoters can be substituted, alone or in combination (e.g., GAS/NF-KB/EGR, GAS/NF-KB, IL-2/NFAT, or NF-KB/GAS). Similarly, other cell lines can be used to test reporter construct activity, such as HELA (epithelial), HUVEC (endothelial), Reh (B-cell), Saos-2 (osteoblast), HUVAC (aortic), or Cardiomyocyte.

**Example 13: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity.**

The following protocol is used to assess T-cell activity by identifying factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate T-cells. T-cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12. Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-STATS signal transduction pathway. The T-cell used in this assay is Jurkat T-cells (ATCC Accession No. TIB-152), although Molt-3 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1552) and Molt-4 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1582) cells can also be used.

Jurkat T-cells are lymphoblastic CD4+ Th1 helper cells. In order to generate stable cell lines, approximately 2 million Jurkat cells are transfected with the GAS-SEAP/neo vector using DMRIE-C (Life Technologies)(transfection procedure described below). The transfected cells are seeded to a density of approximately 20,000 cells per well and transfectants resistant to 1 mg/ml gentamicin selected. Resistant colonies are expanded and then tested for their response to increasing concentrations of interferon gamma. The dose response of a selected clone is demonstrated.

Specifically, the following protocol will yield sufficient cells for 75 wells containing 200 ul of cells. Thus, it is either scaled up, or performed in multiple to generate sufficient cells for multiple 96 well plates. Jurkat cells are maintained in RPMI + 10% serum with 1%Pen-Strep. Combine 2.5 mls of OPTI-MEM (Life Technologies)

with 10 ug of plasmid DNA in a T25 flask. Add 2.5 ml OPTI-MEM containing 50 ul of DMRIE-C and incubate at room temperature for 15-45 mins.

During the incubation period, count cell concentration, spin down the required number of cells ( $10^7$  per transfection), and resuspend in OPTI-MEM to a final  
5 concentration of  $10^7$  cells/ml. Then add 1ml of  $1 \times 10^7$  cells in OPTI-MEM to T25 flask and incubate at 37°C for 6 hrs. After the incubation, add 10 ml of RPMI + 15% serum.

The Jurkat:GAS-SEAP stable reporter lines are maintained in RPMI + 10% serum, 1 mg/ml Gentamicin, and 1% Pen-Strep. These cells are treated with supernatants containing a polypeptide as produced by the protocol described in Example 11.

10 On the day of treatment with the supernatant, the cells should be washed and resuspended in fresh RPMI + 10% serum to a density of 500,000 cells per ml. The exact number of cells required will depend on the number of supernatants being screened. For one 96 well plate, approximately 10 million cells (for 10 plates, 100 million cells) are required.

15 Transfer the cells to a triangular reservoir boat, in order to dispense the cells into a 96 well dish, using a 12 channel pipette. Using a 12 channel pipette, transfer 200 ul of cells into each well (therefore adding 100,000 cells per well).

After all the plates have been seeded, 50 ul of the supernatants are transferred directly from the 96 well plate containing the supernatants into each well using a 12  
20 channel pipette. In addition, a dose of exogenous interferon gamma (0.1, 1.0, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11 to serve as additional positive controls for the assay.

The 96 well dishes containing Jurkat cells treated with supernatants are placed in an incubator for 48 hrs (note: this time is variable between 48-72 hrs). 35 ul samples  
25 from each well are then transferred to an opaque 96 well plate using a 12 channel pipette. The opaque plates should be covered (using sellophane covers) and stored at -20°C until SEAP assays are performed according to Example 17. The plates containing the remaining treated cells are placed at 4°C and serve as a source of material for repeating the assay on a specific well if desired.

30 As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate Jurkat T cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the positive control wells.

35 **Example 14: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Myeloid Activity**

The following protocol is used to assess myeloid activity by identifying factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate myeloid cells. Myeloid cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12. Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-STATS signal transduction pathway. The myeloid cell used in this assay is U937, a pre-monocyte cell line, although TF-1, HL60, or KG1 can be used.

To transiently transfect U937 cells with the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12, a DEAE-Dextran method (Kharbanda et. al., 1994, Cell Growth & Differentiation, 5:259-265) is used. First, harvest  $2 \times 10^7$  U937 cells and wash with PBS. The U937 cells are usually grown in RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml streptomycin.

Next, suspend the cells in 1 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) buffer containing 0.5 mg/ml DEAE-Dextran, 8 ug GAS-SEAP2 plasmid DNA, 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 375 uM  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 1 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , and 675 uM  $\text{CaCl}_2$ . Incubate at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  for 45 min.

Wash the cells with RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% FBS and then resuspend in 10 ml complete medium and incubate at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  for 36 hr.

The GAS-SEAP/U937 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 400 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 400 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

These cells are tested by harvesting  $1 \times 10^8$  cells (this is enough for ten 96-well plates assay) and wash with PBS. Suspend the cells in 200 ml above described growth medium, with a final density of  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ml. Plate 200 ul cells per well in the 96-well plate (or  $1 \times 10^5$  cells/well).

Add 50 ul of the supernatant prepared by the protocol described in Example 11. Incubate at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  for 48 to 72 hr. As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate U937 cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant according to the protocol described in Example 17.

#### **Example 15: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Neuronal Activity.**

When cells undergo differentiation and proliferation, a group of genes are activated through many different signal transduction pathways. One of these genes, EGR1 (early growth response gene 1), is induced in various tissues and cell types upon

activation. The promoter of EGR1 is responsible for such induction. Using the EGR1 promoter linked to reporter molecules, activation of cells can be assessed.

Particularly, the following protocol is used to assess neuronal activity in PC12 cell lines. PC12 cells (rat phenochromocytoma cells) are known to proliferate and/or  
5 differentiate by activation with a number of mitogens, such as TPA (tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate), NGF (nerve growth factor), and EGF (epidermal growth factor). The EGR1 gene expression is activated during this treatment. Thus, by stably transfecting PC12 cells with a construct containing an EGR promoter linked to SEAP reporter, activation of PC12 cells can be assessed.

10 The EGR/SEAP reporter construct can be assembled by the following protocol. The EGR-1 promoter sequence (-633 to +1)(Sakamoto K et al., Oncogene 6:867-871 (1991)) can be PCR amplified from human genomic DNA using the following primers:

5' GCGCTCGAGGGATGACAGCGATAGAACCCCGG -3' (SEQ ID NO:6)

5' GCGAAGCTTCGCGACTCCCCGGATCCGCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:7)

15 Using the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector produced in Example 12, EGR1 amplified product can then be inserted into this vector. Linearize the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector using restriction enzymes XhoI/HindIII, removing the GAS/SV40 stuffer. Restrict the EGR1 amplified product with these same enzymes. Ligate the vector and the EGR1 promoter.

20 To prepare 96 well-plates for cell culture, two mls of a coating solution (1:30 dilution of collagen type I (Upstate Biotech Inc. Cat#08-115) in 30% ethanol (filter sterilized)) is added per one 10 cm plate or 50 ml per well of the 96-well plate, and allowed to air dry for 2 hr.

PC12 cells are routinely grown in RPMI-1640 medium (Bio Whittaker)  
25 containing 10% horse serum (JRH BIOSCIENCES, Cat. # 12449-78P), 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 ug/ml streptomycin on a precoated 10 cm tissue culture dish. One to four split is done every three to four days. Cells are removed from the plates by scraping and resuspended with pipetting up and down for more than 15 times.

30 Transfect the EGR/SEAP/Neo construct into PC12 using the Lipofectamine protocol described in Example 11. EGR-SEAP/PC12 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 300 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 300 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

35 To assay for neuronal activity, a 10 cm plate with cells around 70 to 80% confluent is screened by removing the old medium. Wash the cells once with PBS

(Phosphate buffered saline). Then starve the cells in low serum medium (RPMI-1640 containing 1% horse serum and 0.5% FBS with antibiotics) overnight.

The next morning, remove the medium and wash the cells with PBS. Scrape off the cells from the plate, suspend the cells well in 2 ml low serum medium. Count  
5 the cell number and add more low serum medium to reach final cell density as  $5 \times 10^5$  cells/ml.

Add 200 ul of the cell suspension to each well of 96-well plate (equivalent to  $1 \times 10^5$  cells/well). Add 50 ul supernatant produced by Example 11, 37°C for 48 to 72 hr. As a positive control, a growth factor known to activate PC12 cells through EGR  
10 can be used, such as 50 ng/ul of Neuronal Growth Factor (NGF). Over fifty-fold induction of SEAP is typically seen in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant according to Example 17.

#### **Example 16: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity**

15 NF- $\kappa$ B (Nuclear Factor  $\kappa$ B) is a transcription factor activated by a wide variety of agents including the inflammatory cytokines IL-1 and TNF, CD30 and CD40, lymphotoxin-alpha and lymphotoxin-beta, by exposure to LPS or thrombin, and by expression of certain viral gene products. As a transcription factor, NF- $\kappa$ B regulates the expression of genes involved in immune cell activation, control of apoptosis (NF-  
20  $\kappa$ B appears to shield cells from apoptosis), B and T-cell development, anti-viral and antimicrobial responses, and multiple stress responses.

In non-stimulated conditions, NF-  $\kappa$ B is retained in the cytoplasm with I- $\kappa$ B (Inhibitor  $\kappa$ B). However, upon stimulation, I-  $\kappa$ B is phosphorylated and degraded, causing NF-  $\kappa$ B to shuttle to the nucleus, thereby activating transcription of target  
25 genes. Target genes activated by NF-  $\kappa$ B include IL-2, IL-6, GM-CSF, ICAM-1 and class 1 MHC.

Due to its central role and ability to respond to a range of stimuli, reporter constructs utilizing the NF- $\kappa$ B promoter element are used to screen the supernatants produced in Example 11. Activators or inhibitors of NF- $\kappa$ B would be useful in treating  
30 diseases. For example, inhibitors of NF- $\kappa$ B could be used to treat those diseases related to the acute or chronic activation of NF- $\kappa$ B, such as rheumatoid arthritis.

To construct a vector containing the NF- $\kappa$ B promoter element, a PCR based strategy is employed. The upstream primer contains four tandem copies of the NF- $\kappa$ B binding site (GGGGACTTTCCC) (SEQ ID NO:8), 18 bp of sequence complementary to the 5' end of the SV40 early promoter sequence, and is flanked with an XhoI site:

5 5':GCGGCCTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGAC  
TTTCCATCCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:9)

The downstream primer is complementary to the 3' end of the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site:

5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTTGCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

10 PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the pB-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI and Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene) Sequencing with the T7 and T3 primers confirms the insert contains the following sequence:

15 5':CTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGACTTTCC  
ATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCA  
TCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCAGTTCCGCCCATTTCTCCGCCCCATGGCTGACT  
AATTTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCCTCGGCCTCTGAGCTATTC  
20 CAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTTTGCAAAAAGCTT:  
3' (SEQ ID NO:10)

Next, replace the SV40 minimal promoter element present in the pSEAP2- promoter plasmid (Clontech) with this NF- $\kappa$ B/SV40 fragment using XhoI and HindIII.

25 However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

In order to generate stable mammalian cell lines, the NF- $\kappa$ B/SV40/SEAP cassette is removed from the above NF- $\kappa$ B/SEAP vector using restriction enzymes SalI and NotI, and inserted into a vector containing neomycin resistance. Particularly, the

30 NF- $\kappa$ B/SV40/SEAP cassette was inserted into pGFP-1 (Clontech), replacing the GFP gene, after restricting pGFP-1 with SalI and NotI.

Once NF- $\kappa$ B/SV40/SEAP/Neo vector is created, stable Jurkat T-cells are created and maintained according to the protocol described in Example 13. Similarly, the method for assaying supernatants with these stable Jurkat T-cells is also described

in Example 13. As a positive control, exogenous TNF alpha (0.1, 1, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11, with a 5-10 fold activation typically observed.

### **Example 17: Assay for SEAP Activity**

5 As a reporter molecule for the assays described in Examples 13-16, SEAP activity is assayed using the Tropix Phospho-light Kit (Cat. BP-400) according to the following general procedure. The Tropix Phospho-light Kit supplies the Dilution, Assay, and Reaction Buffers used below.

10 Prime a dispenser with the 2.5x Dilution Buffer and dispense 15  $\mu$ l of 2.5x dilution buffer into Optiplates containing 35  $\mu$ l of a supernatant. Seal the plates with a plastic sealer and incubate at 65°C for 30 min. Separate the Optiplates to avoid uneven heating.

Cool the samples to room temperature for 15 minutes. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Assay Buffer. Add 50  $\mu$ l Assay Buffer and incubate at room  
15 temperature 5 min. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Reaction Buffer (see the table below). Add 50  $\mu$ l Reaction Buffer and incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes. Since the intensity of the chemiluminescent signal is time dependent, and it takes about 10 minutes to read 5 plates on luminometer, one should treat 5 plates at each time and start the second set 10 minutes later.

20 Read the relative light unit in the luminometer. Set H12 as blank, and print the results. An increase in chemiluminescence indicates reporter activity.

### **Reaction Buffer Formulation:**

# of plates	Rxn buffer diluent (ml)	CSPD (ml)
10	60	3
11	65	3.25
12	70	3.5
13	75	3.75
14	80	4
15	85	4.25
16	90	4.5
17	95	4.75
18	100	5
19	105	5.25
20	110	5.5
21	115	5.75
22	120	6
23	125	6.25
24	130	6.5
25	135	6.75
26	140	7
27	145	7.25



28	150	7.5
29	155	7.75
30	160	8
31	165	8.25
32	170	8.5
33	175	8.75
34	180	9
35	185	9.25
36	190	9.5
37	195	9.75
38	200	10
39	205	10.25
40	210	10.5
41	215	10.75
42	220	11
43	225	11.25
44	230	11.5
45	235	11.75
46	240	12
47	245	12.25
48	250	12.5
49	255	12.75
50	260	13

**Example 18: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Changes in Small Molecule Concentration and Membrane Permeability**

Binding of a ligand to a receptor is known to alter intracellular levels of small molecules, such as calcium, potassium, sodium, and pH, as well as alter membrane potential. These alterations can be measured in an assay to identify supernatants which bind to receptors of a particular cell. Although the following protocol describes an assay for calcium, this protocol can easily be modified to detect changes in potassium, sodium, pH, membrane potential, or any other small molecule which is detectable by a fluorescent probe.

The following assay uses Fluorometric Imaging Plate Reader ("FLIPR") to measure changes in fluorescent molecules (Molecular Probes) that bind small molecules. Clearly, any fluorescent molecule detecting a small molecule can be used instead of the calcium fluorescent molecule, fluo-3, used here.

For adherent cells, seed the cells at 10,000 -20,000 cells/well in a Co-star black 96-well plate with clear bottom. The plate is incubated in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator for 20 hours. The adherent cells are washed two times in Biotek washer with 200 ul of HBSS (Hank's Balanced Salt Solution) leaving 100 ul of buffer after the final wash.

A stock solution of 1 mg/ml fluo-3 is made in 10% pluronic acid DMSO. To load the cells with fluo-3, 50 ul of 12 ug/ml fluo-3 is added to each well. The plate is

incubated at 37°C in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator for 60 min. The plate is washed four times in the Biotek washer with HBSS leaving 100 ul of buffer.

For non-adherent cells, the cells are spun down from culture media. Cells are re-suspended to 2-5x10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml with HBSS in a 50-ml conical tube. 4 ul of 1 mg/ml fluo-3 solution in 10% pluronic acid DMSO is added to each ml of cell suspension. The tube is then placed in a 37°C water bath for 30-60 min. The cells are washed twice with HBSS, resuspended to 1x10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml, and dispensed into a microplate, 100 ul/well. The plate is centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 min. The plate is then washed once in Denley CellWash with 200 ul, followed by an aspiration step to 100 ul final volume.

For a non-cell based assay, each well contains a fluorescent molecule, such as fluo-3. The supernatant is added to the well, and a change in fluorescence is detected.

To measure the fluorescence of intracellular calcium, the FLIPR is set for the following parameters: (1) System gain is 300-800 mW; (2) Exposure time is 0.4 second; (3) Camera F/stop is F/2; (4) Excitation is 488 nm; (5) Emission is 530 nm; and (6) Sample addition is 50 ul. Increased emission at 530 nm indicates an extracellular signaling event which has resulted in an increase in the intracellular Ca<sup>++</sup> concentration.

#### **Example 19: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Tyrosine Kinase Activity**

The Protein Tyrosine Kinases (PTK) represent a diverse group of transmembrane and cytoplasmic kinases. Within the Receptor Protein Tyrosine Kinase (RPTK) group are receptors for a range of mitogenic and metabolic growth factors including the PDGF, FGF, EGF, NGF, HGF and Insulin receptor subfamilies. In addition there are a large family of RPTKs for which the corresponding ligand is unknown. Ligands for RPTKs include mainly secreted small proteins, but also membrane-bound and extracellular matrix proteins.

Activation of RPTK by ligands involves ligand-mediated receptor dimerization, resulting in transphosphorylation of the receptor subunits and activation of the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases. The cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases include receptor associated tyrosine kinases of the src-family (e.g., src, yes, lck, lyn, fyn) and non-receptor linked and cytosolic protein tyrosine kinases, such as the Jak family, members of which mediate signal transduction triggered by the cytokine superfamily of receptors (e.g., the Interleukins, Interferons, GM-CSF, and Leptin).

Because of the wide range of known factors capable of stimulating tyrosine kinase activity, the identification of novel human secreted proteins capable of activating

tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways are of interest. Therefore, the following protocol is designed to identify those novel human secreted proteins capable of activating the tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways.

Seed target cells (e.g., primary keratinocytes) at a density of approximately  
5 25,000 cells per well in a 96 well Loprodyne Silent Screen Plates purchased from  
Nalge Nunc (Naperville, IL). The plates are sterilized with two 30 minute rinses with  
100% ethanol, rinsed with water and dried overnight. Some plates are coated for 2 hr  
with 100 ml of cell culture grade type I collagen (50 mg/ml), gelatin (2%) or polylysine  
(50 mg/ml), all of which can be purchased from Sigma Chemicals (St. Louis, MO) or  
10 10% Matrigel purchased from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA), or calf serum, rinsed  
with PBS and stored at 4°C. Cell growth on these plates is assayed by seeding 5,000  
cells/well in growth medium and indirect quantitation of cell number through use of  
AlamarBlue as described by the manufacturer Alamar Biosciences, Inc. (Sacramento,  
CA) after 48 hr. Falcon plate covers #3071 from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA) are  
15 used to cover the Loprodyne Silent Screen Plates. Falcon Microtest III cell culture  
plates can also be used in some proliferation experiments.

To prepare extracts, A431 cells are seeded onto the nylon membranes of  
Loprodyne plates (20,000/200ml/well) and cultured overnight in complete medium.  
Cells are quiesced by incubation in serum-free basal medium for 24 hr. After 5-20  
20 minutes treatment with EGF (60ng/ml) or 50 ul of the supernatant produced in Example  
11, the medium was removed and 100 ml of extraction buffer ((20 mM HEPES pH  
7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 2 mM Na<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>, 2 mM Na<sub>4</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>  
and a cocktail of protease inhibitors (# 1836170) obtained from Boehringer Mannheim  
(Indianapolis, IN) is added to each well and the plate is shaken on a rotating shaker for  
25 5 minutes at 4°C. The plate is then placed in a vacuum transfer manifold and the extract  
filtered through the 0.45 mm membrane bottoms of each well using house vacuum.  
Extracts are collected in a 96-well catch/assay plate in the bottom of the vacuum  
manifold and immediately placed on ice. To obtain extracts clarified by centrifugation,  
the content of each well, after detergent solubilization for 5 minutes, is removed and  
30 centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4°C at 16,000 x g.

Test the filtered extracts for levels of tyrosine kinase activity. Although many  
methods of detecting tyrosine kinase activity are known, one method is described here.

Generally, the tyrosine kinase activity of a supernatant is evaluated by  
determining its ability to phosphorylate a tyrosine residue on a specific substrate (a  
35 biotinylated peptide). Biotinylated peptides that can be used for this purpose include  
PSK1 (corresponding to amino acids 6-20 of the cell division kinase cdc2-p34) and

PSK2 (corresponding to amino acids 1-17 of gastrin). Both peptides are substrates for a range of tyrosine kinases and are available from Boehringer Mannheim.

The tyrosine kinase reaction is set up by adding the following components in order. First, add 10ul of 5uM Biotinylated Peptide, then 10ul ATP/Mg<sub>2+</sub> (5mM ATP/50mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>), then 10ul of 5x Assay Buffer (40mM imidazole hydrochloride, pH7.3, 40 mM beta-glycerophosphate, 1mM EGTA, 100mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 5 mM MnCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5 mg/ml BSA), then 5ul of Sodium Vanadate(1mM), and then 5ul of water. Mix the components gently and preincubate the reaction mix at 30°C for 2 min. Initiate the reaction by adding 10ul of the control enzyme or the filtered supernatant.

The tyrosine kinase assay reaction is then terminated by adding 10 ul of 120mM EDTA and place the reactions on ice.

Tyrosine kinase activity is determined by transferring 50 ul aliquot of reaction mixture to a microtiter plate (MTP) module and incubating at 37°C for 20 min. This allows the streptavidin coated 96 well plate to associate with the biotinylated peptide. Wash the MTP module with 300ul/well of PBS four times. Next add 75 ul of anti-phosphotyrosine antibody conjugated to horse radish peroxidase(anti-P-Tyr-POD(0.5u/ml)) to each well and incubate at 37°C for one hour. Wash the well as above.

Next add 100ul of peroxidase substrate solution (Boehringer Mannheim) and incubate at room temperature for at least 5 mins (up to 30 min). Measure the absorbance of the sample at 405 nm by using ELISA reader. The level of bound peroxidase activity is quantitated using an ELISA reader and reflects the level of tyrosine kinase activity.

#### **Example 20: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Phosphorylation Activity**

As a potential alternative and/or complement to the assay of protein tyrosine kinase activity described in Example 19, an assay which detects activation (phosphorylation) of major intracellular signal transduction intermediates can also be used. For example, as described below one particular assay can detect tyrosine phosphorylation of the Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases. However, phosphorylation of other molecules, such as Raf, JNK, p38 MAP, Map kinase kinase (MEK), MEK kinase, Src, Muscle specific kinase (MuSK), IRAK, Tec, and Janus, as well as any other phosphoserine, phosphotyrosine, or phosphothreonine molecule, can be detected by substituting these molecules for Erk-1 or Erk-2 in the following assay.

Specifically, assay plates are made by coating the wells of a 96-well ELISA plate with 0.1ml of protein G (1ug/ml) for 2 hr at room temp, (RT). The plates are then rinsed with PBS and blocked with 3% BSA/PBS for 1 hr at RT. The protein G plates are then treated with 2 commercial monoclonal antibodies (100ng/well) against Erk-1 and Erk-2 (1 hr at RT) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). (To detect other molecules, this step can easily be modified by substituting a monoclonal antibody detecting any of the above described molecules.) After 3-5 rinses with PBS, the plates are stored at 4°C until use.

A431 cells are seeded at 20,000/well in a 96-well Loprodyne filterplate and cultured overnight in growth medium. The cells are then starved for 48 hr in basal medium (DMEM) and then treated with EGF (6ng/well) or 50 ul of the supernatants obtained in Example 11 for 5-20 minutes. The cells are then solubilized and extracts filtered directly into the assay plate.

After incubation with the extract for 1 hr at RT, the wells are again rinsed. As a positive control, a commercial preparation of MAP kinase (10ng/well) is used in place of A431 extract. Plates are then treated with a commercial polyclonal (rabbit) antibody (1ug/ml) which specifically recognizes the phosphorylated epitope of the Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases (1 hr at RT). This antibody is biotinylated by standard procedures. The bound polyclonal antibody is then quantitated by successive incubations with Europium-streptavidin and Europium fluorescence enhancing reagent in the Wallac DELFIA instrument (time-resolved fluorescence). An increased fluorescent signal over background indicates a phosphorylation.

#### **Example 21: Method of Determining Alterations in a Gene**

##### **Corresponding to a Polynucleotide**

RNA isolated from entire families or individual patients presenting with a phenotype of interest (such as a disease) is be isolated. cDNA is then generated from these RNA samples using protocols known in the art. (Sec, Sambrook.) The cDNA is then used as a template for PCR, employing primers surrounding regions of interest in SEQ ID NO:X. Suggested PCR conditions consist of 35 cycles at 95°C for 30 seconds; 60-120 seconds at 52-58°C; and 60-120 seconds at 70°C, using buffer solutions described in Sidransky, D., et al., Science 252:706 (1991).

PCR products are then sequenced using primers labeled at their 5' end with T4 polynucleotide kinase, employing SequiTherm Polymerase. (Epicentre Technologies). The intron-exon borders of selected exons is also determined and genomic PCR

products analyzed to confirm the results. PCR products harboring suspected mutations is then cloned and sequenced to validate the results of the direct sequencing.

PCR products is cloned into T-tailed vectors as described in Holton, T.A. and Graham, M.W., Nucleic Acids Research, 19:1156 (1991) and sequenced with T7  
5 polymerase (United States Biochemical). Affected individuals are identified by mutations not present in unaffected individuals.

Genomic rearrangements are also observed as a method of determining alterations in a gene corresponding to a polynucleotide. Genomic clones isolated according to Example 2 are nick-translated with digoxigenindeoxy-uridine 5'-  
10 triphosphate (Boehringer Mannheim), and FISH performed as described in Johnson, Cg. et al., Methods Cell Biol. 35:73-99 (1991). Hybridization with the labeled probe is carried out using a vast excess of human cot-1 DNA for specific hybridization to the corresponding genomic locus.

Chromosomes are counterstained with 4,6-diamino-2-phenylidole and  
15 propidium iodide, producing a combination of C- and R-bands. Aligned images for precise mapping are obtained using a triple-band filter set (Chroma Technology, Brattleboro, VT) in combination with a cooled charge-coupled device camera (Photometrics, Tucson, AZ) and variable excitation wavelength filters. (Johnson, Cv. et al., Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl., 8:75 (1991).) Image collection, analysis and  
20 chromosomal fractional length measurements are performed using the ISee Graphical Program System. (Inovision Corporation, Durham, NC.) Chromosome alterations of the genomic region hybridized by the probe are identified as insertions, deletions, and translocations. These alterations are used as a diagnostic marker for an associated disease.

25

**Example 22: Method of Detecting Abnormal Levels of a Polypeptide in a Biological Sample**

A polypeptide of the present invention can be detected in a biological sample, and if an increased or decreased level of the polypeptide is detected, this polypeptide is  
30 a marker for a particular phenotype. Methods of detection are numerous, and thus, it is understood that one skilled in the art can modify the following assay to fit their particular needs.

For example, antibody-sandwich ELISAs are used to detect polypeptides in a sample, preferably a biological sample. Wells of a microtiter plate are coated with  
35 specific antibodies, at a final concentration of 0.2 to 10 ug/ml. The antibodies are either monoclonal or polyclonal and are produced by the method described in Example 10.

The wells are blocked so that non-specific binding of the polypeptide to the well is reduced.

The coated wells are then incubated for > 2 hours at RT with a sample containing the polypeptide. Preferably, serial dilutions of the sample should be used to  
5 validate results. The plates are then washed three times with deionized or distilled water to remove unbounded polypeptide.

Next, 50 ul of specific antibody-alkaline phosphatase conjugate, at a concentration of 25-400 ng, is added and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature. The plates are again washed three times with deionized or distilled water to remove  
10 unbounded conjugate.

Add 75 ul of 4-methylumbelliferyl phosphate (MUP) or p-nitrophenyl phosphate (NPP) substrate solution to each well and incubate 1 hour at room temperature. Measure the reaction by a microtiter plate reader. Prepare a standard curve, using serial dilutions of a control sample, and plot polypeptide concentration on  
15 the X-axis (log scale) and fluorescence or absorbance of the Y-axis (linear scale). Interpolate the concentration of the polypeptide in the sample using the standard curve.

### **Example 23: Formulating a Polypeptide**

The secreted polypeptide composition will be formulated and dosed in a fashion  
20 consistent with good medical practice, taking into account the clinical condition of the individual patient (especially the side effects of treatment with the secreted polypeptide alone), the site of delivery, the method of administration, the scheduling of administration, and other factors known to practitioners. The "effective amount" for purposes herein is thus determined by such considerations.

25 As a general proposition, the total pharmaceutically effective amount of secreted polypeptide administered parenterally per dose will be in the range of about 1  $\mu\text{g/kg/day}$  to 10  $\text{mg/kg/day}$  of patient body weight, although, as noted above, this will be subject to therapeutic discretion. More preferably, this dose is at least 0.01  $\text{mg/kg/day}$ , and most preferably for humans between about 0.01 and 1  $\text{mg/kg/day}$  for the hormone. If  
30 given continuously, the secreted polypeptide is typically administered at a dose rate of about 1  $\mu\text{g/kg/hour}$  to about 50  $\mu\text{g/kg/hour}$ , either by 1-4 injections per day or by continuous subcutaneous infusions, for example, using a mini-pump. An intravenous bag solution may also be employed. The length of treatment needed to observe changes and the interval following treatment for responses to occur appears to vary depending  
35 on the desired effect.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing the secreted protein of the invention are administered orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally,

intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, gels, drops or transdermal patch), buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray. "Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a non-toxic solid, semisolid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. The term "parenteral" as used herein refers to modes  
5 of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

The secreted polypeptide is also suitably administered by sustained-release systems. Suitable examples of sustained-release compositions include semi-permeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or microcapsules.  
10 Sustained-release matrices include polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919, EP 58,481), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma-ethyl-L-glutamate (Sidman, U. et al., Biopolymers 22:547-556 (1983)), poly (2- hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (R. Langer et al., J. Biomed. Mater. Res. 15:167-277 (1981), and R. Langer, Chem. Tech. 12:98-105 (1982)), ethylene vinyl acetate (R. Langer et al.) or poly-D- (-)-3-hydroxybutyric  
15 acid (EP 133,988). Sustained-release compositions also include liposomally entrapped polypeptides. Liposomes containing the secreted polypeptide are prepared by methods known per se: DE 3,218,121; Epstein et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:3688-3692 (1985); Hwang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4030-4034 (1980); EP 52,322; EP 36,676; EP 88,046; EP 143,949; EP 142,641; Japanese Pat. Appl. 83-118008;  
20 U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and EP 102,324. Ordinarily, the liposomes are of the small (about 200-800 Angstroms) unilamellar type in which the lipid content is greater than about 30 mol. percent cholesterol, the selected proportion being adjusted for the optimal secreted polypeptide therapy.

For parenteral administration, in one embodiment, the secreted polypeptide is  
25 formulated generally by mixing it at the desired degree of purity, in a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, or emulsion), with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, i.e., one that is non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed and is compatible with other ingredients of the formulation. For example, the formulation preferably does not include oxidizing agents and other compounds that are  
30 known to be deleterious to polypeptides.

Generally, the formulations are prepared by contacting the polypeptide uniformly and intimately with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both. Then, if necessary, the product is shaped into the desired formulation. Preferably the carrier is a parenteral carrier, more preferably a solution that is isotonic with the blood  
35 of the recipient. Examples of such carrier vehicles include water, saline, Ringer's solution, and dextrose solution. Non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils and ethyl oleate are also useful herein, as well as liposomes.



The carrier suitably contains minor amounts of additives such as substances that enhance isotonicity and chemical stability. Such materials are non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, succinate, acetic acid, and other organic acids or their salts; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about ten residues) polypeptides, e.g., polyarginine or tripeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids, such as glycine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, or arginine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including cellulose or its derivatives, glucose, manose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as polysorbates, poloxamers, or PEG.

The secreted polypeptide is typically formulated in such vehicles at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/ml to 100 mg/ml, preferably 1-10 mg/ml, at a pH of about 3 to 8. It will be understood that the use of certain of the foregoing excipients, carriers, or stabilizers will result in the formation of polypeptide salts.

Any polypeptide to be used for therapeutic administration can be sterile. Sterility is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes (e.g., 0.2 micron membranes). Therapeutic polypeptide compositions generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

Polypeptides ordinarily will be stored in unit or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampoules or vials, as an aqueous solution or as a lyophilized formulation for reconstitution. As an example of a lyophilized formulation, 10-ml vials are filled with 5 ml of sterile-filtered 1% (w/v) aqueous polypeptide solution, and the resulting mixture is lyophilized. The infusion solution is prepared by reconstituting the lyophilized polypeptide using bacteriostatic Water-for-Injection.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration. In addition, the polypeptides of the present invention may be employed in conjunction with other therapeutic compounds.

#### **Example 24: Method of Treating Decreased Levels of the Polypeptide**

It will be appreciated that conditions caused by a decrease in the standard or normal expression level of a secreted protein in an individual can be treated by administering the polypeptide of the present invention, preferably in the secreted form. Thus, the invention also provides a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of the polypeptide comprising administering to such an individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of the polypeptide to increase the activity level of the polypeptide in such an individual.

For example, a patient with decreased levels of a polypeptide receives a daily dose 0.1-100 ug/kg of the polypeptide for six consecutive days. Preferably, the polypeptide is in the secreted form. The exact details of the dosing scheme, based on administration and formulation, are provided in Example 23.

#### **Example 25: Method of Treating Increased Levels of the Polypeptide**

Antisense technology is used to inhibit production of a polypeptide of the present invention. This technology is one example of a method of decreasing levels of a polypeptide, preferably a secreted form, due to a variety of etiologies, such as cancer.

For example, a patient diagnosed with abnormally increased levels of a polypeptide is administered intravenously antisense polynucleotides at 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 mg/kg day for 21 days. This treatment is repeated after a 7-day rest period if the treatment was well tolerated. The formulation of the antisense polynucleotide is provided in Example 23.

#### **Example 26: Method of Treatment Using Gene Therapy**

One method of gene therapy transplants fibroblasts, which are capable of expressing a polypeptide, onto a patient. Generally, fibroblasts are obtained from a subject by skin biopsy. The resulting tissue is placed in tissue-culture medium and separated into small pieces. Small chunks of the tissue are placed on a wet surface of a tissue culture flask, approximately ten pieces are placed in each flask. The flask is turned upside down, closed tight and left at room temperature over night. After 24 hours at room temperature, the flask is inverted and the chunks of tissue remain fixed to the bottom of the flask and fresh media (e.g., Ham's F12 media, with 10% FBS, penicillin and streptomycin) is added. The flasks are then incubated at 37°C for approximately one week.

At this time, fresh media is added and subsequently changed every several days. After an additional two weeks in culture, a monolayer of fibroblasts emerge. The monolayer is trypsinized and scaled into larger flasks.

pMV-7 (Kirschmeier, P.T. et al., DNA, 7:219-25 (1988)), flanked by the long terminal repeats of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus, is digested with EcoRI and HindIII and subsequently treated with calf intestinal phosphatase. The linear vector is fractionated on agarose gel and purified, using glass beads.

5       The cDNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention can be amplified using PCR primers which correspond to the 5' and 3' end sequences respectively as set forth in Example 1. Preferably, the 5' primer contains an EcoRI site and the 3' primer includes a HindIII site. Equal quantities of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus linear backbone and the amplified EcoRI and HindIII fragment are added together, in the  
10       presence of T4 DNA ligase. The resulting mixture is maintained under conditions appropriate for ligation of the two fragments. The ligation mixture is then used to transform bacteria HB101, which are then plated onto agar containing kanamycin for the purpose of confirming that the vector has the gene of interest properly inserted.

      The amphotropic pA317 or GP+am12 packaging cells are grown in tissue  
15       culture to confluent density in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) with 10% calf serum (CS), penicillin and streptomycin. The MSV vector containing the gene is then added to the media and the packaging cells transduced with the vector. The packaging cells now produce infectious viral particles containing the gene (the packaging cells are now referred to as producer cells).

20       Fresh media is added to the transduced producer cells, and subsequently, the media is harvested from a 10 cm plate of confluent producer cells. The spent media, containing the infectious viral particles, is filtered through a millipore filter to remove detached producer cells and this media is then used to infect fibroblast cells. Media is removed from a sub-confluent plate of fibroblasts and quickly replaced with the media  
25       from the producer cells. This media is removed and replaced with fresh media. If the titer of virus is high, then virtually all fibroblasts will be infected and no selection is required. If the titer is very low, then it is necessary to use a retroviral vector that has a selectable marker, such as neo or his. Once the fibroblasts have been efficiently infected, the fibroblasts are analyzed to determine whether protein is produced.

30       The engineered fibroblasts are then transplanted onto the host, either alone or after having been grown to confluence on cytodex 3 microcarrier beads.

      It will be clear that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as particularly described in the foregoing description and examples. Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings and,  
35       therefore, are within the scope of the appended claims.

      The entire disclosure of each document cited (including patents, patent applications, journal articles, abstracts, laboratory manuals, books, or other

disclosures) in the Background of the Invention, Detailed Description, and Examples is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Further, the hard copy of the sequence listing submitted herewith and the corresponding computer readable form are both incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

## INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>62</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
<b>B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT</b> Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet	
Name of depositary institution American Type Culture Collection	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) 10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America	
Date of deposit August 21, 1997	Accession Number 209215
<b>C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet	
<b>D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE</b> (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
<b>E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications, e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

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Name of depositary institution American Type Culture Collection	
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<b>B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT</b> <span style="float: right;">Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet</span>	
Name of depositary institution <div style="text-align: center;">American Type Culture Collection</div>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) 10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America	
Date of deposit    August 28, 1997	Accession Number    209224
<b>C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable) <span style="float: right;">This information is continued on an additional sheet</span>	
<b>D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE</b> (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
<b>E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications, e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<div style="text-align: center;">For receiving Office use only</div> <div style="padding: 10px;"><input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</div> <div style="padding: 10px;">Authorized officer <div style="text-align: center;">SIGNATURE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION 700-21-0000</div></div>	<div style="text-align: center;">For International Bureau use only</div> <div style="padding: 10px;"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</div> <div style="padding: 10px;">Authorized officer</div>
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## INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>63</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
<b>B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT</b> Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet	
Name of depositary institution <p style="text-align: center;">American Type Culture Collection</p>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <p>10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America</p>	
Date of deposit <u>April 20, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209782</u>
<b>C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet	
<b>D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE</b> (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
<b>E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications, e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<p>For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <p>Authorized officer <b>SIGNEED HOSTAD</b> <b>INTERNATIONAL DIVISION</b> <b>705-305-3680</b></p>	<p>For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <p>Authorized officer</p>
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## INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>65</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
<b>B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT</b> Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <p style="text-align: center;">American Type Culture Collection</p>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) 10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America	
Date of deposit <u>October 2, 1997</u>	Accession Number <u>209324</u>
<b>C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE</b> (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
<b>E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications, e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<p>For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <p>Authorized officer: <u>SIGNEED HOSTAD</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SIGNEED HOSTAD</b> INTERNATIONAL DIVISION 700-305-3680</p>	<p>For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <p>Authorized officer</p>
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## INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>66</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
<b>B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT</b> Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution American Type Culture Collection	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) 10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America	
Date of deposit April 7, 1998	Accession Number 209745
<b>C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE</b> (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
<b>E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS</b> (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications, e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<b>For receiving Office use only</b>	<b>For International Bureau use only</b>
<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application	<input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:
Authorized officer <b>SIGFRIED HOSTAD</b> <b>INTERNATIONAL DIVISION</b>	Authorized officer

***What Is Claimed Is:***

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide fragment of SEQ ID NO:X or a polynucleotide fragment of the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(b) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide fragment encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(c) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide domain encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide epitope of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide epitope encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:Y or the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X, having biological activity;

(f) a polynucleotide which is a variant of SEQ ID NO:X;

(g) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of SEQ ID NO:X;

(h) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the SEQ ID NO:Y;

(i) a polynucleotide capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h), wherein said polynucleotide does not hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence of only A residues or of only T residues.

2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a secreted protein.

3. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y or the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X.

4. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises the entire nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X.

5. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.

6. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 3, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.

7. A recombinant vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

8. A method of making a recombinant host cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

9. A recombinant host cell produced by the method of claim 8.

10. The recombinant host cell of claim 9 comprising vector sequences.

11. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;

(b) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, having biological activity;

(c) a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;

(d) a polypeptide epitope of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;

(e) a secreted form of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;

(f) a full length protein of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;

- (g) a variant of SEQ ID NO:Y;
- (h) an allelic variant of SEQ ID NO:Y; or
- (i) a species homologue of the SEQ ID NO:Y.

12. The isolated polypeptide of claim 11, wherein the secreted form or the full length protein comprises sequential amino acid deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.

13. An isolated antibody that binds specifically to the isolated polypeptide of claim 11.

14. A recombinant host cell that expresses the isolated polypeptide of claim 11.

15. A method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising:  
(a) culturing the recombinant host cell of claim 14 under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed; and  
(b) recovering said polypeptide.

16. The polypeptide produced by claim 15.

17. A method for preventing, treating, or ameliorating a medical condition, comprising administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of the polypeptide of claim 11 or the polynucleotide of claim 1.

18. A method of diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition in a subject comprising:

- (a) determining the presence or absence of a mutation in the polynucleotide of claim 1; and
- (b) diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition based on the presence or absence of said mutation.

19. A method of diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition in a subject comprising:

- (a) determining the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide of claim 11 in a biological sample; and
- (b) diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition based on the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide.

20. A method for identifying a binding partner to the polypeptide of claim 11 comprising:

- (a) contacting the polypeptide of claim 11 with a binding partner; and
- (b) determining whether the binding partner effects an activity of the polypeptide.

21. The gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

22. A method of identifying an activity in a biological assay, wherein the method comprises:

- (a) expressing SEQ ID NO:X in a cell;
- (b) isolating the supernatant;
- (c) detecting an activity in a biological assay; and
- (d) identifying the protein in the supernatant having the activity.

23. The product produced by the method of claim 22.

<110> Rosen et al.  
Human Genome Sciences, Inc.

<120> 50 Human Secreted Proteins

<130> PZ016.PCT

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<141>

<150> 60/057,663

<151> 1997-09-05

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&lt;210&gt; 15

&lt;211&gt; 1046

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (20)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (21)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 15

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<210> 16  
 <211> 982  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
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 <222> (4)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
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 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
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 <222> (31)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
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 <222> (149)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (940)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 16						
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaactc	ga				982

<210> 17  
 <211> 3091  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17						
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&lt;210&gt; 18

&lt;211&gt; 796

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (398)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (780)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (787)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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 gaggggaaag attacttagt ttgggtatac agttataaac accatgcagt gtattcgggtg 180  
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 gtcattgttac acactcttaa cattgccaaa gaactgttga tttcgtttga gaaaaccctg 660  
 ggactgtgtg tgtgtagggt ttgttttgat ttttaacaacc aaaaatagaa ataaaattag 720  
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 aaggcgnggg ggtccc 796

<210> 19  
 <211> 822  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19  
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 ctgacgacaa aggccatgat ctccactg cactgcactg tctcctgaag ccctttgtgt 480  
 gaaatgatta aatacatcat gattatgtca cacttcactt acccttctcc aggtagttaga 540  
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 ctggcgctaa gccattcgta gatgacctgc ttctggctcg gggtttcata tgtagcagag 720  
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 aaataaataa aacaaaaaac aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaactc ga 822

<210> 20  
 <211> 657  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 accaaaaaat tagccaggca tgggtggcggg cacctgtggt cccagctgct cgggaggctg 540  
 aggcaggaga atggcgtgaa cccgggaggc ggaggttgca gtgagccgag atcgcgccac 600  
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<210> 21  
 <211> 632

<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (557)  
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (571)  
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (608)  
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 21  
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<210> 22  
<211> 865  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (365)  
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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<210> 23  
<211> 1222  
<212> DNA  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (772)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (796)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (823)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (855)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 23

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ctacagttcc	ctcatgcttt	aaaaaatata	tggcttttat	aatttatcca	gctttttctt	240
gtcattttaa	taagagtatg	tgtcttatac	aactactaca	ttcatcccag	aagtagaagc	300
aaactattat	aatcccatta	tttttattcc	tactattctc	ttttcagaat	ttcttttaga	360
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaactc	ga				1222

<210> 24  
 <211> 1421  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

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<210> 25  
 <211> 638  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (597)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (628)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (630)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 25						
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cattgctctg	caaagtttcc	actgaaacat	caggtcgaga	agacaaaatg	tagagaatag	180
caaaccaaaa	atatactctt	cagagagccc	agtgatggaa	attatattct	acgtaaggcc	240
attaaccagc	tacaaagcag	tagcagctaa	ctaacctggg	gataaaagac	catctgctgg	300
ctgcatactg	attccaagca	taatgggtct	cccattccca	cctccacctg	gctccacaat	360
tccctgcatg	tcttttaacc	tcctcttctt	cagactcaat	gcttccttat	gcaactccag	420
aaaccacgta	tcttatttaa	acacacctgc	catttgaagt	agacagggtca	aggagaggta	480
ggtccttctt	ctgggtataac	ctcaggttca	tcatgggaat	atagataagc	tgtttcactt	540
tcttggccta	tttactctcc	tgtaaaaaaga	gggagttgca	ggagattctt	caaagcnaaa	600
ctgaatattt	tgatggattg	aaaaaaanan	aaaaaaaaa			638

<210> 26  
 <211> 749  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26						
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gcagttttgc	agtcatttat	akswaytygg	cacgagggca	gattaagggg	tgatttgtgc	180
aaaaatttct	aggggaatggg	taataacttt	tgggtcatcg	agtcaatgcc	atggaagaga	240
ggggggataa	ccccctgggtg	ttgcgatggc	aacggtaaac	tgacatggca	actgatgagc	300
gtgtcttacg	gaaagctcat	tccaccccag	ccctgtttca	gctagtccctc	aatttggtcc	360
agtgctccag	ccctgcctct	ggagtcaagt	cccacctcct	acctcataag	gagagacata	420
aatcaatgga	atagaatcga	gagttccaga	aataaaactca	tacctcgatg	atcaattgat	480
tttcaacaac	agtgccaaaga	ccattcagtk	gggggaaaga	atcatatttt	caacaaatgg	540
tgccagataa	cgacatccaa	aggagtgcaa	ctgggcccct	gtctcacacc	atctacagaa	600
attaagtcaa	agtgcctcaa	acactaagag	ctaagactat	aacattctta	gaagaataca	660
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gcaacaatag	gaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa				749

<210> 27  
 <211> 788  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (290)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (768)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 27  
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 gtgcgaggtg acccggtctgc attgctgggt gggagctgct gtctgttgtt caggggcctg 180  
 gccccgccc tccccccga ccccgacctc gcaaagsgca ctcccgggca ggggtgtggtc 240  
 tggaaargcgg ggttggcggg gacatgggtg ttctgcatct cctagcgcan ttctgtctgg 300  
 tggktggaag ggtgcctggt ttaggcgggg tcccaggagg ggggtgagggg tgacaccttg 360  
 gggagggggc ctkcaaaggr cactgcctgt ggccacgtgg tgtctgtggg aattggctct 420  
 ggggactttg atgggtgttt gcggccccag ttgccgccct gctccctctt ccagggtctc 480  
 tggcttgggc cccccgaccc cctgtctcag ctcggaagaa tccccgtgcg gctccagccc 540  
 cgggtcacgc tcaggagcga tgagaggggc gccctggcca cgcttcagga aagcctgtgt 600  
 ctgcgcgcgg ggcaaggggc tccacgacaa aaggacaaga ttgacttaa attaaagttt 660  
 tcccttgagg atattttcat tttctttaaa agaataaat tttcttctaa gatcttgwa 720  
 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaata cgtagggggg gtcccgtnac ccaattgtcc 780  
 tgacgtgg 788

<210> 28  
 <211> 941  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 28  
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 tagttctagt accccctgcc ctgaaacttg cttgttctgt ttagtcagct cctctcccca 120  
 ccaccagccc ttgtcaactg actcattttc tgtctgtata gtttatatca tttccagaat 180  
 gtcataataa tggaaattcta gagtatgttt cctttggagt cgcacctttc acttaatgct 240  
 tctgagactc atctgtcttg ttgcatatat cagtacagaa gtcatttctt ttattgctga 300  
 gtagtaatct gtcatatgga tgttccacag tttgtttatc catttatcac tgggtggggat 360  
 acttgggktt tcagttttca gtgattatga agaaagctgc tgtcaacatt tgcaaacagt 420  
 ttgtgtgtcc acattgtckt agtaataaac taggagtggg attgocgggt tgtatggtaa 480  
 cagtatactt atctatgaaa aactgacaga cttttctaaa ataactgtac cattttacat 540  
 tcccaccacc agtgtatgaa agtcccagtt ccttaacttc actgacaatt ggtatgtcag 600  
 ggtttggttt catttttatt ttgttgttag gatttcaaag gggttatagcg ggatttcatt 660  
 ttggttttta tttacacttc cctaattggcc attgagcatc tccactgtct gtttgcatac 720  
 catttgcccta ttttcttttg tgaactatgt tcaaatcttt tgtccatttt tttaaaacct 780  
 ggattgtttc ttattgattt ttgagagttc ttatatgtt ctggatagat atctttgtca 840  
 gttatgtgtt ttgcaaatat tgtataccat tatgtggctt gtgtttttat tccattaaca 900  
 gtatttttca cacaagaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a 941

<210> 29  
 <211> 835  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29  
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 cagagtgaag caacttgggg tacaatgtta ttgtagtat attttcttct tatgtctgta 180

atatttgga	ctaaattett	tcctttaata	atacacatgt	ttaacccatg	catacttaac	240
cttataaaac	ttgttttttc	tctcatgcct	ggaagccatc	aaactccaaa	tggtcaggca	300
accagagcct	cagatgatgg	ctccgctttg	ctaggaaccc	ccagtagacc	tctcggaagc	360
atccgacagc	agttttacccc	aaaagaatgc	ccctgtcgag	caggaagcag	ctaagaccag	420
tcattgtccc	atattctcat	ggcagttaga	tacacctctt	cagagagggg	aaataatatg	480
ggagtgtctag	gaaggggaaga	acatggctgg	ctagggctcc	ataccctggc	tagtcctggc	540
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tagggcactg	actgacagaa	caatgcagag	tttggctggg	gcagctggag	gacagtctgg	720
gccactgagc	agcctgactt	caggggaaaa	ccatctccct	tctgactctc	ccatctgctg	780
gtagctat	ccactcaata	aaaccttgca	ctcattaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaa	835

&lt;210&gt; 30

&lt;211&gt; 553

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 30

gtgtgccgga	tttgggttagc	tgagcccacc	gagagggcgcc	tgaggatga	aagctctctg	60
tctcctcttc	ctccctgtcc	tggggctgtt	ggtgtctagc	aagaccctgt	gctccatgga	120
agaagccatc	aatgagagga	tccaggaggt	cgccggctcc	ctaataattta	gggcaataag	180
cagcattggc	ctggagtgcc	agagcgtcac	ctccaggggg	gacctggcta	cttgcctccg	240
aggcttcgcc	gtcaccggct	gcacttgctg	ctccgctgtg	ggctcggtgg	atgtgcgcgc	300
cgagaccaca	tgctactgcc	agtgcgcggg	catggactgg	accggagcgc	gctgctgtcg	360
tgtgcagccc	tgaggtcgcg	cgcagtggca	acagcgcggg	cggaggcggc	tccaggtccg	420
gagggttgcc	ggggagctgg	aaataaacct	ggagatgatg	atgatgatga	tgatggaaaa	480
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	540
aaaaaaaaaa	aaa					553

&lt;210&gt; 31

&lt;211&gt; 1346

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (637)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (850)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 31

ggtcgaccca	cgcgtccgct	gagagtagcc	atgggctctg	gaggagacag	cctcctgggg	60
ggcaggggtt	ccctgcctct	gctgctcctg	ctcatcatgg	gaggcatggc	tcaggactcc	120
ccgccccaga	tcttagtcca	ccccaggac	cagctgttcc	agggccctgg	ccctgccagg	180
atgagctgcc	gagcctcagg	ccagccacct	cccaccatcc	gctggttgct	gaatgggcag	240
cccctgagca	tggtgcccc	agaccacac	cacctcctgc	ctgatgggac	ccttctgctg	300
ctacagcccc	ctgcccgggg	acatgcccac	gatggccagg	ccctgtccac	agacctgggt	360
gtctacacat	gtgaggccag	caaccggctt	ggcacggcag	tcagcagagg	cgctcggctg	420
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aaaagaagat	gtattgggaa	agaaaactac	aaacttttac	caagggaatg	cctgtttcct	1020
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atctgtgttg	gcaaagaatg	tctggaacat	ggacttggcg	gtcagtaacc	tgtaacagag	1140
ctacaactag	gaaaattaga	gtggtagtag	tcacttattt	aagaattcat	tcaggtaaac	1200
agctgcaccc	tctgtacccc	ttaagtggca	aagaagctgt	tatagtcttc	tgaaaattat	1260
cactatgagt	gctataattc	tgaatataat	gtctcttaat	tagaattcat	acaagaacca	1320
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaag	gcggcc				1346

<210> 32  
 <211> 626  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32						
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tttgatattt	actgatatca	ccaggatagt	ttactctcct	tctagctttc	tgcttaccgc	180
acactggata	acacacacat	acacacccac	aaaaatgtct	atgaacccaa	tccggagaag	240
gttccagcag	gtccccccac	ctccccctct	cctcctactt	ctcctcttga	cagcgaggac	300
aggaggggga	caaggggaca	cctgggcaga	cccgcgggt	ctccccccac	cccaccccg	360
ccctcacatc	atactccaat	cataaccttg	tatattacgc	agtcattttg	gttttcgcgg	420
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ttgttcctta	tgcaaaaaaa	aatgaaaaat	gaaaaaagg	ggattccata	aaagattcaa	540
taaaagacaa	aaaaaaagaa	aaaagaaaaa	aatgtataaa	aattaaacaa	gctatgcttc	600
gactcttaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaa				626

<210> 33  
 <211> 1018  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33						
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accctttgag	gagagtacag	atgggattcc	acagtgggt	gggtggaatg	gaaacctgta	180
ctagaccacc	cagaggttcc	ttctaacc	ctggtttgg	ggggaactca	cagtaattcc	240
aaatgtacaa	tcagattcta	gggtctgttt	tcggaagaag	caagaattat	cagtggcacc	300
ctccccactg	ccccagtg	aaaacaatag	acattctgtg	aaatgcaaag	ctattctttg	360
gtttttctag	tagtttatct	cattttaccc	tattcttctt	ttaaggaaaa	ctcaatcttt	420
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caaggctctc	tccacgtttt	ttctgcaatt	aataatgtca	tttaaaaaat	gagcaaagcc	660
ttatccgaat	cggatatagc	aactaaagtc	aatacatttt	gcaggaggct	aagtgtaga	720
gtgtgtgtgt	gtgtgtgtgc	gtgcatgtgt	gtgtgtgtgt	atgtgtgtga	ataagtcgac	780
ataaagtctt	taattttgag	cacctacca	aacataacaa	taatccatta	tccttttggc	840
aacaccacaa	agatcgcac	tgtaaacag	gtacaagttg	acatgagggt	agtttaattg	900
tacaccatga	tattggtgg	atattatgctg	ttaagtccaa	acctttatct	gtctgttatt	960
cttaatgttg	aataaacttt	gaattttttc	ctttcaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	1018

<210> 34  
 <211> 767  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (292)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 34						
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agcctgaatg	ctgcccttgc	accctggggc	tcctccctcg	gcccagacct	ccccattctr	180

aaagagaagc	agcccccttc	tagttacccg	tyttctgggg	gagccaggtt	ccgattaccc	240
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ggatttgtgaa	ggtcatggat	gactaccagg	tcattggatga	atcctctaca	acctcagctt	360
cgagatgaac	ttcaatgaca	agtgaagtgg	agcttggccc	ccatgccagg	tgcgggggtg	420
agcatgaggg	gagctgctga	gctgcagagg	ctcccaaagt	ccccagctgc	cacagtctgt	480
gcaatctccc	cagaaacacc	ccactgagat	ttcagaggcc	agggctccac	acatggggccg	540
ggaccagcca	gggccaggtg	gccgaaggaa	ttcatttggg	cctcttggcc	tcagctgtct	600
cccaaccctg	tctctgtcct	gtcaatggcc	tggcacatgt	tttgcttgtt	gttttttgaa	660
acagagtttt	gctttgtcac	tccagtctgg	gcaatagtga	gtcgggtcaaa	ttccatttcc	720
ccctccgccc	catacctctt	caaagtgtta	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaa		767

&lt;210&gt; 35

&lt;211&gt; 840

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (364)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 35

agattttttt	ttttttaatg	tccggagaag	gaactctcag	attactctcc	tccctgcaaa	60
acgactattt	accacctccc	ctttgcttca	acttggctctg	agcgtcttta	acctcaccat	120
tttgaatgtg	cgcaaaatga	ttaccagtca	tctgagggag	gccaaattaa	aggtgcatct	180
gcaagaggag	ctctggcctg	acatcgctaa	ctgagagcag	ccctggcgga	aaggtgctga	240
tcccgggagt	agagcgactg	ctgcggctcg	agcgggggtg	ctgcgtgccg	agcctcactg	300
acaatcgggg	aaaatgcaga	cgcccagcaa	aacgacggca	acagaaggct	cctcggggga	360
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cagaagtggg	tgtgaggtgt	tggttggggg	gcaaactctt	gtacagtggc	gagtgtaggg	480
gaaagccagc	gggctccttg	gccaaagtcac	caaggacagc	agaagaggca	gcagtaaaga	540
gcggcagcga	agaccccgat	accaaccaat	gtcatctgtc	ggggggcggc	gggcgcgacc	600
gtcccggata	ggagcgcggc	ccgggtccgg	gctggacagg	gcccaggagg	cgaagaaggc	660
ctcccacagc	catcaacccc	acccaccatg	gccggcgagc	caggccaggg	acaagccccg	720
ctccttccga	agctagagac	agagaaactg	aggagctgaa	cgcagcaatt	tcctcgcccc	780
gacccccaca	ctcccagacag	cggaacaagc	cagactgaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaactcga	840

&lt;210&gt; 36

&lt;211&gt; 1148

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (820)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 36

atcagacccat	cagaaggatt	tgtataaaga	gtgactctcc	tatgaaggta	aaggccaccc	60
ctcttcagtt	ccagtgactg	agatacattt	ttccaatcct	gggggcaa	acagacacag	120
caagtccctt	cttccctttg	gaaatttggc	agctgccttc	accagtgagc	acaaagccac	180
atttcaaagg	aaactgacaa	attatcccca	gctgccagaa	gaagaaatcc	tactggagcg	240
gcttctctgt	tctgtgggtt	cattatctga	ttggctgcag	ggatgaaagt	ttttaagtct	300
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actgtgctgt	gtcccataga	ctggttcatg	gtcacagtgc	acccttcat	gctaaacaac	420
gatgtgtgtg	tacactttca	tgaactacac	ttgggcctgg	gttgccccc	aaaccatgtt	480
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 <212> DNA  
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<220>  
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1367

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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 <211> 632  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 gccgggttct gccacagctt cccacgtgct tgctgacatg cgtgtgcctg tgtgtggtgt 180  
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 aactctttat tttagtaaaa tgcccaggag tcttgggaag tacgaggact tgcagaggtt 360  
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 gaagataaaa ttctaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 632

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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 ttgtaaatta gattttcttt aataaaatgc catttgtgca agatttctca aaaaaaaaaa 600  
 aaaaaaaaaa 608

<210> 41  
 <211> 877  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 41  
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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 978

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 <211> 999  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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&lt;210&gt; 44

&lt;211&gt; 510

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 44

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&lt;210&gt; 45

&lt;211&gt; 986

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 45

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&lt;210&gt; 46

&lt;211&gt; 660

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 46

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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 <211> 567  
 <212> DNA  
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<210> 49  
 <211> 1357  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49						
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 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 aataatgaaa tartagcaac tattaatctc acagtctata cgagcagtga attgcagatg 660  
 agaagatcaa gcctaccagc cactgatgcc agccctaatt tttgtgctga ccataggagt 720  
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 aaaaaaaaaa aaactcga 1038

<210> 51  
 <211> 1009  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51  
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 cttctgtagc tttgacagca aggacatcac tacaatgggt acagaaataa cacattctga 360  
 tccttgctga gatccttgta tgggcctatc ttaaacttag cctattgtct gtcttaccct 420  
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 gattcagata actcaaagga tgttactttg ttgagtaatc cttgggcctc gctttaaactt 660  
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 aaaaagaggg caagtcagaa ggaggaagtt ggcatttggc tcaaatagacc aaattattta 780  
 aggtctctac acttcacttt gcaccaagta gaccaagaa tgattataat tcagctacgt 840  
 gtgggtggtg agatcagtag tcctagctat tcaggagggt gaggcgggtg gattgggtga 900  
 gcccgaggat ttgaggctgc aatgggctat gatctcrgmc tgcgctttag cctgggcaac 960  
 agaacaagac cctgtctcaa attaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaactcga 1009

<210> 52  
 <211> 908  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52  
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 gatctgtatc tacaccaccc aaagtttaggc ctctataat gtccaaaaca ttcctttcag 180  
 cctttttatt tcttactgta ctgtctctta ctgtactgtc tatctgcagt aattgaggac 240  
 ccataaaatt tagataacta catgtctttc tcttagaatt gtcactcagc ataattgagca 300  
 ttttaacata aaaggcaatg tactgttttg tgttgatcta tgtaaaagaa tacaattctt 360  
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tttgctttta	aaaaattcc	tggtagcaaa	tcaagattaa	ataatkgctt	cattttcttg	480
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atgaattttg	tctctttttt	ggtctctttt	tcttatattc	aagttacaaa	tgtacaagta	600
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aaaaaaaaa						908

<210> 53  
 <211> 1255  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (1236)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (1237)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (1255)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 53						
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ctccatgaat	atttacacat	tgactttttt	ttaagctctt	aagagaggaa	tatcccttgg	300
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ccaaattctc	ttagcaaaat	ggagatagaa	tcaaaaactga	atcccaatct	ctgggtcccca	1020
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gttctgtgtc	tcgcagctct	ctcacagatg	attttaagcc	agggaaaactg	ctatttttta	1140
atgcttattg	ttttctttgt	ttaatatgta	ttcattgtag	agatttgggg	aaaataaaaat	1200
gacccaaaat	cttaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	actcgnnngg	gggcccgtac	cgaan	1255

<210> 54  
 <211> 1142  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (92)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 54

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tcactcactg	tgggaccctg	cctctgaata	atcaggaacg	gtggcttcag	agacgtctct	180
tgggccttcc	ctctggccac	gtctgcaccc	acccctstctg	ggcacccctcc	tagcctgccca	240
tccctcacct	gcagccaggc	tctcagggaa	ggctccatgct	gcttggcctg	agttcaaggc	300
tttctgcctg	tagcctggac	tcccgtggac	ccccgtgggc	aggtggcttc	cccgtggcat	360
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gtcagcagtt	tcccaagaac	aagatgtgat	ggcatctgct	gctgaaaccc	tgatgaggac	1020
caggccccct	gcaccgctgt	cagcctgagg	aattaaagct	ttggtgctgg	gaaraaaaaa	1080
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	1140
tc						1142

&lt;210&gt; 55

&lt;211&gt; 1923

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (144)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (1910)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (1912)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 55

aattcggcag	agccttatgc	cacagtagtg	cctgtagcag	agaaaggatt	ccctcctcca	60
cctcagggcc	cactgctgct	gctctccagc	ctgcagtttc	ctctaaggct	ctggattggc	120
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cacttcacta	aggacatcac	aatgaagaac	ctgggtggaac	cttccctgag	cagctttgac	720
atggcccaga	aaagaatcca	tgccctgatg	gaaaaggatt	ctctgcctcg	ctttgtgcgc	780
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aaatcctgcc	taaggcaaag	aaatataaga	caagactatg	atatcaatga	atgtgggtta	1140
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tcaaaggagc	ttaattgatc	tcacttgttt	tagttctgat	ccaggagat	cacccctcta	1260

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tgg						1923

&lt;210&gt; 56

&lt;211&gt; 1228

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 56

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ctgcagtga	ctgtgatcac	tccactgcac	tccagtctgg	gtgacagagt	gagaccgtgt	1200
cacaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aactcgta				1228

&lt;210&gt; 57

&lt;211&gt; 1038

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (2)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 57

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gcatcataga	aaaaatgctc	ttactgttga	aaacattatt	tgttacattt	tggtcaacta	120
atcttttcaat	aacttttagt	aactataatg	ttaagttgta	ccagtggcag	tcttatatag	180
taaatggcag	ctgacagcat	gaaaataaca	tatctaatat	tttgtgacta	tcttattagg	240
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gcggtatatt	tatacatgat	ttgacgtttg	tgwaaatatt	ttccctggac	ttttatttta	360
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaactcga					1038

<210> 58  
 <211> 990  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58	
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ttttgtatgt	actgggagac
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aagttttgtg	atattgttgt
tacttcygtk	atttcattta
catgttttta	ttctttccat
ttacttcaag	agctctaaaa
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ttgctgagta	atattctgag
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa

<210> 59  
 <211> 1767  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (26)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (68)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (80)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (107)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (1762)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 59

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ctttcatatt	attttactaa	gaatgtttga	actttgcata	tttgatatag	ttcctggtag	1320
gaatagcaca	gtcaaacat	tagtttttct	acttacctcc	tctaacacgt	ggtttgtctg	1380
gagagtttct	aaaaattcag	ctataacccc	agttcatgta	tttactgggtg	attgttcttg	1440
ctgaggtagt	aacagcccaa	tcttgggctg	ttaaatccta	ggaaatctcg	aatcatagt	1500
attaaaatag	ttggggtaaa	gtttagctt	atatgcaata	ctacttggag	gaattcttct	1560
actaatttgt	atttaattgtg	gaaattgtat	agtttcattg	atttaatcat	aaataatgga	1620
aatggtctcc	aagaagtttt	atttttcatt	tttttgctta	tacactctga	ttcctataat	1680
acagtgtcat	aagctatgca	cagaaaataa	aatgtttgaa	atccaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	1740
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	anggggg				1767

&lt;210&gt; 60

&lt;211&gt; 1625

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (1336)

&lt;223&gt; n equals a,t,g, or c

&lt;400&gt; 60

gaattcggca	cgagaatcta	ccagccatga	gtgaagtcta	cccttggaag	actgattgtg	60
ctcagttcgg	ctctaaataa	aatctttcca	ttaactctgg	cttccagtg	tttgtactct	120
gggagaacca	gtcctccaag	ggagagtttt	gtcagccagc	tgaattgctg	cttcagtgac	180
aaaatggaat	tcactcaaaa	tgttctgagc	tttaggacaa	aagaaatgcc	tgtcatcttc	240
ctgatatgta	acttagcaaa	gcaccgttta	aaagaatggc	tctcatcact	cccaggtacc	300
ttgtcattac	tgctcatctg	tgctaagtgc	cactgtctac	ttctgatccc	caaaacagt	360
gsctctagcc	tttgcccttct	gcctaactcc	aagtagagt	ttctttttat	aatccttcat	420
gttcatataa	cacttttagca	tttacagagt	gttttcacat	gcttatttgt	gaggtattat	480
cacagtgtca	raaataagga	aaggctgaga	cctaccaaaa	tgacagtgtt	gtacgtgagc	540
aggctgagcc	ttgaaaagcag	gacctctgtc	tcccacatta	gcgcttcatt	ccatcacacc	600
tctgcaagga	caggtagcct	gctggggggc	catgggtggca	ctgggggtata	aaatctctaa	660
actgctaata	ctctcttttc	cttctaggct	gagaacatct	ctaaggamct	ctacatagaa	720
rtatatccag	ggamctattc	tgtcactgtg	ggctcaaatg	acttaaccaa	gaaamtcatg	780
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cactgccatc	acatcacctt	tttttaagta	gtaagaataa	agccactgta	tgattctctt	900
aatagctata	cattaatcct	gttttttagtg	ctgactgggt	cagccttccg	ggaactggag	960
tctgtctctt	tcagtgcctt	tttgtttgg	tggttgggtg	ttttttgaga	cagcctgggc	1020
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gagagaattt	tattaaatgt	gacgaactgc	ccccccccc	ccccagcag	gagagcagca	1140
aaatttatgc	aaatctttga	cgggggtttt	cttgcctgc	caggattaaa	agccatgagt	1200
ttcttgtcac	atgcctttct	atgccttcca	tggctgggtc	tcaggagacc	ggaagcagct	1260
gctgaggagg	gatgaaaatg	tcagtgtgtg	acgatgcctc	atgggttcac	cccccaaacg	1320



ctgggacacag	ctggntnttgg	gtctgcccgtg	cctcccttcc	ttcctcctct	tggggccact	1380
ggctgctcca	gttccccatc	cgtggcaagc	cggtagagcc	attcatcccc	gcagccttyt	1440
tcctgaccct	cgtacagttt	caaatagcagc	agacagccaa	agcaatgagt	ggggggctgt	1500
ggaacttcat	ttcccaaagg	cagcgccagt	ggctcctgag	caatgagaat	gtcctgtcct	1560
gtccaccata	ttcaaggcca	gcagaagagc	ccgattaaac	cctcgcagca	cctggcctcg	1620
tgccc						1625

<210> 61  
 <211> 899  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61						
ccaaagctcc	agctccaccg	cggtggcgcc	cgctctagaa	ctagtggatc	ccccgggctg	60
caggaattcg	gcacgagtg	aagggtggtt	taaaagcctt	atatgcaaac	cttttaattct	120
gtgtttctgc	aagtgccatc	cttgtacagt	gttaagaggg	taacatgggt	tacctttgca	180
ccagcttcag	tgtaagctc	accctgttct	ttgaagcacc	catgtcagta	ttagaagaat	240
aggcagcagt	tccttagttt	acatatgttt	gtgcaattat	tttctgtact	tttttghtca	300
ttaattttgc	cagtattaca	ccaaactgtt	tttgcaacaa	aaaaattttt	tttgcattca	360
tttaatttta	ggtcaaataa	cattttattt	atgtggctca	ttttatattt	cctaatttta	420
tttatttcat	actgtagtgt	acagtattat	agttcttcaa	tatatagata	tattttagta	480
aaaaaggaac	atgacgttga	tcatttgggc	aaattttacg	taaagagaag	agcattttatt	540
gtgttttgga	acattaattg	tgagatggga	tttttcaatt	ttattatttt	atttttgttt	600
ttttccaatt	actggaaatt	ccaaatttgg	gaacttttga	tacgatcttg	tgaaaacact	660
gtattttcga	ctgaaaattc	cactttcttc	atcttgtttt	ttagctaaaa	agagggactg	720
ttaaatacaa	tgtatgatac	catgacaaaa	atctttcctg	aattgtcttt	gtaaaagtat	780
tattgaattt	tcaatttgta	atttcttttg	aaaatgacca	tgctcgaata	aaaatgtagc	840
caaactaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaactcgag	ggggggcccc	gacccaattc	ggaagagta	899

<210> 62  
 <211> 1588  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 62						
actggaagat	gtagagtggg	aggactggga	gtgagggagc	cagagggagc	agctccccca	60
cccatggcat	ctctcgcttc	cctcgctcgt	ctcagcccag	ccctggaaga	ctgagaatgt	120
ttccccaaat	ctcctctgcc	aaccagagct	ctgggcacag	attctggtgg	ctcctgtctg	180
gccctcttgg	gcytctgtct	acacctggga	aggggctctc	taaatcccgg	ccagaaactc	240
tgacttgtgc	caacaatagg	atgacccaaag	ggagaggaaa	cctatcctcc	tcaccagaag	300
agcctgtgtt	tttctgtctg	acacccactg	ttcctgagga	ctcctgtctg	gaagtcccaa	360
gggatagttc	tagcccttct	gcctgtgtga	acagaagcta	aaccaccagt	ctctctcgga	420
gggaagctgag	acaacatact	ctgtccatac	ataagcaggc	agggaggggc	atgccacctc	480
cccttggtcta	aacaggggaca	gtgaacacat	tttggttcct	atcccagtgg	gtaagaggca	540
cttatctctg	ggaaatttgc	ctctcttggg	actctccccc	tcccaggcat	tttccattcc	600
tggaaaggct	cctttggggg	tcagaatcca	gagaccaaac	cctgaccac	ctccttccct	660
tcctccagcc	cacgctggtc	tgtccccatg	ccttcccagg	gcttcttcat	gtcagatgca	720
cccaagtctt	tagcccagct	gtgccacctg	caggagtctg	ctcttgcggt	tcttcccttc	780
cccaagaagg	gaggggggcta	cttcaggccc	ttctgtgtgt	tgcttggcag	gataccttgt	840
ccaaccagct	acccacctca	actccctgt	agtttaggac	acaaaacagc	taccagcggt	900
acagagcggt	gatcaaagcc	gagtacttac	aactctggta	agcctagctt	ctccgcctca	960
gcccttctgc	ttctggaagg	gctatcctgg	gggtgaactt	gaaactctca	tcaggcttct	1020
gcaaaaagctc	ttcttcctga	agacagaccc	agcctttgtg	ctctcaccct	ccactctggg	1080
aaagctgcac	ctctggggga	atgaggggct	gcaggaatct	ctggagagcc	tggtgcttca	1140
cgatgtctgt	ctgggtgattc	ttgtacctaa	tctggtgtgc	tcaccaatga	gtgaaagggga	1200
tcgtgggtca	gggacaccga	gagagtggag	tcaactccac	ttcaaacctt	cagtggagggg	1260
gtggggatgga	gagaatgctg	aatctttttt	ttgacgggat	gggggtttttc	tctttgtaat	1320
tatttcttta	gtttaattaa	ccttttgggt	gtttgtgcaa	tattatatat	tttaatttat	1380
aatgcatctc	cccagagtat	ttttagctg	ggaaaagaaa	aaaggaaaaa	aagaaaaaaa	1440
gattctaaca	gctgttagtt	ttataattaa	aaaagaaaga	aaaaagaact	ttgtcctgaa	1500
ccttttacag	acttgccgtt	aacagcatta	aagtgattca	cccgaagctg	aaaaaaaaaa	1560
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaactcga				1588

<210> 63  
 <211> 536  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (508)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 63  
 ggctgaccca cgcgtccgcc cacgcgtccg gcttccttaa tgtaatttaa accctggcaa 60  
 acattcttta gaaaccaaga ggaaagaaag aacaaatatc aaaaaagaca tagaatttaa 120  
 tattgataca atttcacctc taaaatggat ttgaagaaat gcaactttat atcaaaaaat 180  
 gtcatctgat ttcccttggt tcttttttaa attatgtaat cagatgattt tatgtttttt 240  
 tttcagggga gcggaatatt ggtttctttt acttggtgtt ttcagttttc tctgccattc 300  
 atgtttcttt tttgtgttca gtgtttcaaa tacaatttgt atttaaggat tttaaaatac 360  
 caaactgtaa ctgagtacag tggatcgttt tctgttagga tgtaaatatt atacaatgaa 420  
 atctataaag tgttgtcaat ttgattattg acacatataa catgtttaca aataaactgt 480  
 ggtattgatc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaanc cgggggggggc cccggaaccc aatccc 536

<210> 64  
 <211> 886  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 64  
 ggctgaccca cgcgtccgga aatgcaaagc tattctttgg ttttcacaga atgtctattg 60  
 ttttacactg ggggagtggt ggaggggtgcc actgataatt cttgcttctt ccgactgcc 120  
 ccagtgtaaa acaatagaca ttctgtgaaa tgcaaagcta ttctttggtt tttctagtag 180  
 tttatctcat ttaccctat tcttccttta aggaaaactc aatccttatt acagtcaatt 240  
 agagcgatcc caaggcatgg gaccaggcct gcttgccat gtgtgatggc aattggagat 300  
 ctggatttag cactgggggtc tcagcaccct gcagggtgtc gagactaagt gatctgccct 360  
 ccagggtggcg atcaccttct gctcctaggt acccccactg gcaaggccaa ggtctcctcc 420  
 acgttttttc tgcaattaat aatgtcattt aaaaaatgag caaagcctta tccgaatcgg 480  
 atatagcaac taaagtcaat acattttgca ggaggctaag tgtaagagtg tgtgtgtgtg 540  
 tgtgtgcgtg catgtgtgtg tgtgtgtatg tgtgtgaata agtcgacata aagctcttaa 600  
 ttttgagcac cttaccaaac ataacaataa tccattatcc ttttggaac accacaaaga 660  
 tcgcatctgt taaacaggta caagttgaca tgaggttagt ttaattgtac accatgatat 720  
 tgggtggtatt tatgctgtta agtccaaacc tttatctgtc tgttattctt aatgttgaat 780  
 aaactttgaa ttttttctt tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 840  
 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaggg 886

<210> 65  
 <211> 716  
 <212> DNA  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (1)  
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 65  
 ncctgcaggt accggtccgg aattcccggg tcgaccagc gtccgcgtcc gtgcgcaccg 60  
 cccggcgtcc agatttgga attcttcgct gaagtcatca tgagcttttt ccaactcctg 120  
 atgaaaagga aggaactcat tcccttggtg gtgttcatga ctgtggcggc ggggtggagcc 180  
 tcatctttcg ctgtgtattc tctttggaaa accgatgtga tccctgatcg aaaaaaaaaat 240  
 ccagaacctt gggaaactgt ggaccctact gtacctcaaa agcttataac aatcaaccaa 300  
 caatggaaac ccattgaaga gttgcaaaa gtccaaaggg tgaccaaatg acgagccctc 360  
 gcctctttct tctgaagagt actctataaa tctagtggaa acatttctgc acaaactaga 420  
 ttctggacac cagtgtgcgg aaatgcttct gctacatttt tagggtttgt ctacattttt 480  
 tgggctctgg ataaggaatt aaaggagtgc agcaataact gcactgtcta aaagtttgtg 540

```

cttattttct tgtaaatttg aatattgcat attgaaattt ttgtttatga tctatgaatg      600
tttttcttaa aatttacaaa gctttgtaaa ttagattttc tttataaaaa tgccatttgt      660
gcaagaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaagcgg ccgctcgaat taagcc          716

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<210> 66  
 <211> 35  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (27)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (35)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 66  
 Met Ser Val Phe Leu Leu Ile Thr Leu Ala Leu Ala Ile Leu Tyr Ile  
       1                  5                  10                  15  
 Ile Arg Ser Ile Val Phe Ser Leu Ala Leu Xaa Gln Asn Gly Ser Leu  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Gln Gly Xaa  
           35

<210> 67  
 <211> 33  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (33)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 67  
 Met Arg Asn Lys Glu Ser Leu Cys Lys Val Val Leu Lys Ala Leu Tyr  
       1                  5                  10                  15  
 Ala Asn Leu Leu Ile Cys Val Ser Ala Ser Ala Ile Leu Val Gln Cys  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Xaa

<210> 68  
 <211> 206  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 68  
 Met Gly Ala Glu Trp Glu Leu Gly Ala Glu Ala Gly Gly Ser Leu Leu  
       1                  5                  10                  15  
 Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Cys Ala Leu Gly Leu Arg Leu  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Gly Arg Gly Gln Gly Ala Ala Asp Arg Gly Ala Leu Ile Trp Leu Cys

35					40					45					
Tyr	Asp	Ala	Leu	Val	His	Phe	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Phe	Val	Tyr	Leu
50						55					60				
Ser	Leu	Val	Gly	Asn	Val	Ala	Asn	Ser	Asp	Gly	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ser	Leu
65				70						75					80
Trp	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Arg	Trp	Val	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Pro
				85					90					95	
Thr	Ile	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Ile	Leu	Thr	Val	Ala	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ser	Leu
			100					105					110		
Ala	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Val	Lys	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	His
		115					120					125			
Phe	Leu	Gln	Ile	Thr	Leu	Cys	Val	Cys	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Cys	Trp	Met
130						135					140				
Thr	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Trp	Leu	Thr	Arg	Ser	Pro	Asn	Leu	Asn	Thr	Ser
145				150						155					160
Asn	Trp	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Trp	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Phe	Phe	Asn	Gly	Val	Trp
				165					170					175	
Val	Leu	Ile	Pro	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gln	Ser	Trp	Leu	Glu	Leu	Lys
			180					185					190		
Lys	Met	His	Gln	Lys	Glu	Thr	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Lys	Phe	Gln		
		195					200					205			

&lt;210&gt; 69

&lt;211&gt; 215

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 69

Met	Val	Ala	Asp	Trp	Leu	Gln	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Val	Lys	Glu	Lys
1				5					10					15	
Ser	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu	Glu	Phe	Met	Lys	Arg	Asp	Leu	Thr	Glu	Phe	Thr
			20					25					30		
Gln	Val	Val	Gln	His	Asp	Thr	Ala	Cys	Thr	Ile	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser
			35				40					45			
Val	Val	Lys	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ser	Arg	Gly	Ala	Cys
		50				55					60				
Phe	Leu	Cys	Pro	Phe	Ser	Ile	Gln	Thr	Glu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ala	Thr
65				70					75					80	
Glu	Lys	Met	Lys	Lys	Gly	Leu	Ser	Asp	Phe	Leu	Gly	Val	Ile	Ser	Asp
				85					90					95	
Thr	Phe	Ala	Pro	Ser	Pro	Asp	Lys	Thr	Ile	Asp	Cys	Asp	Val	Ile	Thr
			100					105					110		
Leu	Met	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Thr	Lys
		115					120					125			
Ala	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln	Ser	Asp	Pro	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Cys	Asn	Glu
		130				135					140				

Pro Asp Gly Pro Pro Glu Leu Phe Asp Ala Trp Leu Ser Gln Phe Cys  
 145 150 155 160

Leu Glu Glu Lys Lys Gly Glu Ile Ser Glu Leu Leu Val Gly Ser Pro  
 165 170 175

Ser Ile Arg Ala Leu Tyr Thr Lys Met Val Pro Ala Ala Val Ser His  
 180 185 190

Ser Glu Phe Trp His Arg Tyr Phe Tyr Lys Val His Gln Leu Glu Gln  
 195 200 205

Glu Gln Ala Arg Arg Thr Pro  
 210 215

<210> 70  
 <211> 34  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (34)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 70  
 Met Arg Leu Leu Leu Pro Ser Leu Leu Gly Gly Leu Ser Val Leu Thr  
 1 5 10 15

Thr Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Ala Gly Leu Arg Asn Ser Arg Ala Ala Trp  
 20 25 30

Trp Xaa

<210> 71  
 <211> 187  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (73)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (92)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (94)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (126)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 71  
 Met Gly Thr Ala Ser Thr Gly Pro Trp Ala Ile Pro Thr Trp Ser Pro  
 1 5 10 15

Cys	Trp	Gly	Arg 20	Ala	Gly	Arg	Ser	Ser 25	Ser	Ser	Lys	Asn	Ala 30	Tyr	Cys
Arg	Pro	Gln 35	Met	Thr	Phe	Trp	Leu 40	Leu	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ser 45	Thr	Ser	Ser
Glu	Thr 50	Ser	Ser	Met	Leu	Leu 55	Gln	Cys	Gly	Gly	Thr 60	Gly	Arg	Glu	Gly
Trp 65	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Pro 70	Ala	Glu	Xaa	Val	Ser 75	Thr	Thr	Arg	Val	Pro 80
Arg	Asp	His	Ile 85	Val	Gln	Phe	Leu	Arg	Leu 90	Leu	Xaa	Ser	Xaa	Phe 95	Ile
Arg	Asn	Arg	Ala 100	Asp	Phe	Phe	Arg	His 105	Phe	Ile	Asp	Glu	Glu 110	Met	Asp
Ile	Lys	Asp 115	Phe	Cys	Thr	His	Glu 120	Val	Glu	Pro	Met	Ala 125	Xaa	Glu	Cys
Asp	His 130	Ile	Gln	Ile	Thr	Ala 135	Leu	Ser	Gln	Ala	Leu 140	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu
Gln 145	Val	Glu	Tyr	Val	Asp 150	Glu	Met	Asp	Thr	Ala 155	Leu	Asn	His	His	Val 160
Phe	Pro	Glu	Ala	Ala 165	Thr	Pro	Ser	Val	Tyr 170	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Thr 175	Ser
His	Tyr	Asn 180	Ile	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Asp 185	Lys	His					

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<210> 72
<211> 48
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 72
Met Phe Ala Pro Cys Phe Val Asn Leu Ala Leu Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Ile
  1           5          10          15
Asn Ser Cys Asn Leu Leu Asn Leu Thr Ser Ile Asp Pro Phe Gln Gln
      20          25          30
Lys Gly Lys Phe Lys Met Gln Thr Leu Leu Phe Ala Lys Glu Asp Ser
    35          40          45

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```
<210> 73
<211> 92
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (79)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids
<220>
<221> SITE
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&lt;222&gt; (92)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 73

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Met Gln Cys Ile Arg Trp Thr Val Leu Phe Leu Phe Ile Leu Trp Val
 1             5             10             15
Leu Val Phe Val Phe Phe Phe Ala Phe Thr Val Arg Leu Gln Met Ile
                20                25                30
Val Leu Ile Thr Tyr Ile Ile Asn Lys Cys Gly Pro Ile Ile Tyr Thr
                35                40                45
Glu Ile Thr Leu Gly Tyr Phe Cys Ile Ile Leu Ser Tyr Cys Leu His
                50                55                60
Ser Ile Asn Phe Ser Arg Asp Asn Cys Leu Cys Val Thr Gly Xaa Lys
 65             70             75             80
Cys Arg Ile Thr Ser Phe Ile Ile Trp Lys Asn Xaa
                85                90

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&lt;210&gt; 74

&lt;211&gt; 29

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (29)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 74

```

Met Val Phe Leu Asn Phe Leu Ile Tyr Leu Leu Leu Val Phe Phe Tyr
 1             5             10             15
Ile Ser Leu Phe His Ser Arg Asp Asn Phe Ile Leu Xaa
                20                25

```

&lt;210&gt; 75

&lt;211&gt; 87

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (87)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 75

```

Met Ala Arg His Val Pro Leu Tyr Arg Ala Leu Leu Glu Leu Leu Arg
 1             5             10             15
Ala Ile Ala Ser Cys Ala Ala Met Val Pro Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Ser
                20                25                30
Thr Glu Asn Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gln Ser Glu Cys Gln Thr Ser
                35                40                45
Val Gly Thr Leu Leu Ala Lys Met Lys Thr Cys Val Asp Thr Tyr Thr
                50                55                60
Asn Arg Leu Arg Tyr Tyr Ile Gln Cys Ser Phe Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro

```

65                                      70                                      75                                      80

Leu Thr Met Phe Leu Lys Xaa  
85

<210> 76  
<211> 125  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (125)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 76  
Met Leu Leu Ile Leu Val Thr Pro Val Pro Thr Arg Leu Arg Ala Arg  
1                                      5                                      10                                      15  
Pro Arg Leu Asp Leu Leu Val Leu Thr Pro Arg Ala Cys Pro Ala Ser  
20                                      25                                      30  
Arg Val Arg Gly Arg Leu Ser Cys Arg Arg Thr Leu Pro Arg Met Gly  
35                                      40                                      45  
Pro Ala Ser Cys Ser Ala Leu Ala Thr Asn Ala Ala Pro Gly Pro Pro  
50                                      55                                      60  
His Pro Ala Gly Pro Ala Phe Ser Ser Ile Ser His Met Ala Thr Thr  
65                                      70                                      75                                      80  
Pro Gln Ser Leu Glu Pro Pro Ala Gly Asn Ser Val Pro Gln Ser Leu  
85                                      90                                      95  
Met Ser Ile Leu Asp Pro Ala Ser Ser Trp Val Pro Lys Ser Ala Ser  
100                                      105                                      110  
Pro Pro Arg Val Ala Cys Pro Cys Pro Pro Ala Leu Xaa  
115                                      120                                      125

<210> 77  
<211> 39  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (39)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 77  
Met His Leu Phe Leu Phe Ile Trp Ala Phe Gly Leu Pro Leu His Ile  
1                                      5                                      10                                      15  
Ser Arg Asp Leu Ala Phe Phe Phe Leu Leu Tyr Phe Leu Phe Phe Tyr  
20                                      25                                      30  
Leu Leu Cys Val Leu Leu Xaa  
35

<210> 78  
<211> 65



<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (65)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 78  
Met Asn Ala Ser Cys Ser Leu Ala His Phe Glu His Ser Gly Met Ser  
1 5 10 15  
Val Leu Leu Val His Leu Phe Ile Ile Val Ser Thr Val Pro Ser Cys  
20 25 30  
Phe Lys Lys Tyr Met Ala Phe Ile Ile Tyr Pro Ala Phe Ser Cys His  
35 40 45  
Phe Asn Lys Ser Met Cys Leu Ile Gln Leu Leu His Ser Ser Gln Lys  
50 55 60

Xaa  
65

<210> 79  
<211> 109  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (62)  
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (63)  
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (109)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 79  
Met Gly Ala Ala Lys Val Trp Gly Glu Val Gly Arg Trp Leu Val Ile  
1 5 10 15  
Ala Leu Ile Gln Leu Ala Lys Ala Val Leu Arg Met Leu Leu Leu Leu  
20 25 30  
Trp Phe Lys Ala Gly Leu Gln Thr Ser Pro Pro Ile Val Pro Leu Asp  
35 40 45  
Arg Glu Thr Arg His Ser Pro Arg Met Val Thr Thr Ala Xaa Xaa Thr  
50 55 60  
Met Ser Ser Pro Thr Trp Gly Ser Gly Gln Thr Gly Trp Cys Glu Pro  
65 70 75 80  
Ser Arg Thr Arg Arg Pro Cys Thr Pro Gly Thr Gly Glu Leu Pro Ser  
85 90 95  
Ser Gly Arg Asp Gly Ser Ser Ser Ile Thr Arg Ser Xaa

100

105

<210> 80  
<211> 44  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens  
  
<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (44)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation  
  
<400> 80  
Met Asp Ile Ala Ala Pro Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Arg Leu Gln Phe Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Phe Ile Leu Leu Pro Met His Phe Glu Ile Ser Leu Leu Cys Lys Val  
20 25 30  
Ser Thr Glu Thr Ser Gly Arg Glu Asp Lys Met Xaa  
35 40

<210> 81  
<211> 50  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens  
  
<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (50)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation  
  
<400> 81  
Met Ala Thr Asp Glu Arg Val Leu Arg Lys Ala His Ser Thr Pro Ala  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Phe Gln Leu Val Leu Asn Leu Val Gln Cys Pro Ser Pro Ala Ser  
20 25 30  
Gly Val Lys Ser His Leu Leu Pro His Lys Glu Arg His Lys Ser Met  
35 40 45  
Glu Xaa  
50

<210> 82  
<211> 30  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens  
  
<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (9)  
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids  
  
<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (14)  
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids  
  
<220>  
<221> SITE

&lt;222&gt; (30)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 82

Met Gly Val Leu His Leu Leu Ala Xaa Phe Leu Leu Val Xaa Gly Arg  
 1 5 10 15

Val Pro Gly Leu Gly Gly Val Pro Gly Gly Gly Glu Gly Xaa  
 20 25 30

&lt;210&gt; 83

&lt;211&gt; 42

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (42)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 83

Met Ser Tyr Lys Trp Asn Ser Arg Val Cys Phe Leu Trp Ser Arg Thr  
 1 5 10 15

Phe His Leu Met Leu Leu Arg Leu Ile Cys Leu Val Ala Tyr Ile Ser  
 20 25 30

Thr Glu Val Ile Ser Phe Ile Ala Glu Xaa  
 35 40

&lt;210&gt; 84

&lt;211&gt; 90

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (90)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 84

Met Leu Leu Leu Val Tyr Phe Leu Leu Met Ser Val Ile Phe Gly Thr  
 1 5 10 15

Lys Phe Phe Pro Leu Ile Ile His Met Phe Asn Pro Cys Ile Leu Asn  
 20 25 30

Leu Ile Lys Leu Val Phe Ser Leu Met Pro Gly Ser His Gln Thr Pro  
 35 40 45

Asn Val Gln Ala Thr Arg Ala Ser Asp Asp Gly Ser Ala Leu Leu Gly  
 50 55 60

Thr Pro Ser Arg Pro Leu Gly Ser Ile Arg Gln Gln Phe Thr Pro Lys  
 65 70 75 80

Glu Cys Pro Leu Ser Ala Gly Ser Ser Xaa  
 85 90

&lt;210&gt; 85

&lt;211&gt; 109

&lt;212&gt; PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (109)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 85

Met Lys Ala Leu Cys Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Val Leu Gly Leu Leu Val  
1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Lys Thr Leu Cys Ser Met Glu Glu Ala Ile Asn Glu Arg Ile  
20 25 30

Gln Glu Val Ala Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Arg Ala Ile Ser Ser Ile Gly  
35 40 45

Leu Glu Cys Gln Ser Val Thr Ser Arg Gly Asp Leu Ala Thr Cys Pro  
50 55 60

Arg Gly Phe Ala Val Thr Gly Cys Thr Cys Gly Ser Ala Cys Gly Ser  
65 70 75 80

Trp Asp Val Arg Ala Glu Thr Thr Cys His Cys Gln Cys Ala Gly Met  
85 90 95

Asp Trp Thr Gly Ala Arg Cys Cys Arg Val Gln Pro Xaa  
100 105

<210> 86

<211> 304

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (203)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (267)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (274)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (304)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 86

Met Gly Ser Gly Gly Asp Ser Leu Leu Gly Gly Arg Gly Ser Leu Pro  
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Met Gly Gly Met Ala Gln Asp Ser Pro Pro  
20 25 30

Gln Ile Leu Val His Pro Gln Asp Gln Leu Phe Gln Gly Pro Gly Pro  
35 40 45

Ala Arg Met Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gly Gln Pro Pro Pro Thr Ile Arg  
 50 55 60  
 Trp Leu Leu Asn Gly Gln Pro Leu Ser Met Val Pro Pro Asp Pro His  
 65 70 75 80  
 His Leu Leu Pro Asp Gly Thr Leu Leu Leu Leu Gln Pro Pro Ala Arg  
 85 90 95  
 Gly His Ala His Asp Gly Gln Ala Leu Ser Thr Asp Leu Gly Val Tyr  
 100 105 110  
 Thr Cys Glu Ala Ser Asn Arg Leu Gly Thr Ala Val Ser Arg Gly Ala  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Leu Ser Val Ala Val Leu Arg Glu Asp Phe Gln Ile Gln Pro Arg  
 130 135 140  
 Asp Met Val Ala Val Val Gly Glu Gln Phe Thr Leu Glu Cys Gly Pro  
 145 150 155 160  
 Pro Trp Gly His Pro Glu Pro Thr Val Ser Trp Trp Lys Asp Gly Lys  
 165 170 175  
 Pro Leu Ala Leu Gln Pro Gly Arg His Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Leu Met Ala Arg Ala Glu Lys Ser Asp Glu Xaa Thr Tyr Met Cys Val  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Thr Asn Ser Ala Gly His Arg Glu Ser Arg Ala Ala Arg Val Ser  
 210 215 220  
 Ile Gln Glu Pro Gln Asp Tyr Thr Glu Pro Val Glu Leu Leu Ala Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Arg Ile Gln Leu Glu Asn Val Thr Leu Leu Asn Pro Asp Pro Ala Glu  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Pro Lys Pro Arg Pro Ala Val Trp Leu Xaa Trp Lys Val Ser Gly  
 260 265 270  
 Pro Xaa Arg Leu Pro Asn Leu Thr Arg Pro Cys Ser Gly Pro Arg Leu  
 275 280 285  
 Pro Arg Glu Ala Arg Glu Leu Arg Gly Gln Arg Arg Asn Thr Gly Xaa  
 290 295 300

<210> 87  
 <211> 57  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (57)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 87  
 Met Leu Met Asn Pro Ile Arg Arg Arg Phe Gln Gln Val Pro His Pro  
 1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Arg Thr Gly Gly Gly  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Gln Gly Asp Thr Trp Ala Asp Pro Pro Ala Leu Pro Pro Pro His Pro  
                   35                  40                  45  
 Ala Pro His Ile Ile Leu Gln Ser Xaa  
           50                  55

<210> 88  
 <211> 31  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (31)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 88  
 Met Gln Ser Tyr Ser Leu Val Phe Leu Val Val Tyr Leu Ile Leu Pro  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Tyr Ser Ser Phe Lys Glu Asn Ser Ile Phe Ile Thr Val Asn Xaa  
                   20                  25                  30

<210> 89  
 <211> 69  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (37)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (62)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (64)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (69)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 89  
 Met Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Ser Leu Asn Ala Ala Leu Ala Pro Trp Ala  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Ser Ser Pro Gly Pro Asp Leu Pro Ile Leu Lys Glu Lys Gln Pro Leu  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Ser Ser Tyr Pro Xaa Ser Gly Gly Ala Arg Phe Arg Leu Pro Thr Thr  
                   35                  40                  45  
 Ser Leu Gly Thr Arg Glu Ser Ser Ser Phe Thr Thr Cys Xaa Val Xaa  
   50                  55                  60

Gly Ala Gly Leu Xaa  
65

<210> 90  
<211> 26  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (26)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 90  
Met Ile Thr Ser His Leu Arg Glu Ala Lys Leu Lys Val His Leu Gln  
1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Leu Trp Pro Asp Ile Ala Asn Xaa  
20 25

<210> 91  
<211> 213  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (180)  
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (213)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 91  
Met Lys Val Phe Lys Phe Ile Gly Leu Met Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser Ala  
1 5 10 15

Phe Ser Ala Gly Ser Gly Gln Ser Pro Met Thr Val Leu Cys Ser Ile  
20 25 30

Asp Trp Phe Met Val Thr Val His Pro Phe Met Leu Asn Asn Asp Val  
35 40 45

Cys Val His Phe His Glu Leu His Leu Gly Leu Gly Cys Pro Pro Asn  
50 55 60

His Val Gln Pro His Ala Tyr Gln Phe Thr Tyr Arg Val Thr Glu Cys  
65 70 75 80

Gly Ile Arg Ala Lys Ala Val Ser Gln Asp Met Val Ile Tyr Ser Thr  
85 90 95

Glu Ile His Tyr Ser Ser Lys Gly Thr Pro Ser Lys Phe Val Ile Pro  
100 105 110

Val Ser Cys Ala Ala Pro Gln Lys Ser Pro Trp Leu Thr Lys Pro Cys  
115 120 125

Ser Met Arg Val Ala Ser Lys Ser Arg Ala Thr Ala Arg Arg Met Arg  
130 135 140

Gly Ala Gly Leu Xaa  
65

<210> 90

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (26)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 90

Met Ile Thr Ser His Leu Arg Glu Ala Lys Leu Lys Val His Leu Gln  
1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Leu Trp Pro Asp Ile Ala Asn Xaa  
20 25

<210> 91

<211> 213

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (180)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (213)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 91

Met Lys Val Phe Lys Phe Ile Gly Leu Met Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser Ala  
1 5 10 15

Phe Ser Ala Gly Ser Gly Gln Ser Pro Met Thr Val Leu Cys Ser Ile  
20 25 30

Asp Trp Phe Met Val Thr Val His Pro Phe Met Leu Asn Asn Asp Val  
35 40 45

Cys Val His Phe His Glu Leu His Leu Gly Leu Gly Cys Pro Pro Asn  
50 55 60

His Val Gln Pro His Ala Tyr Gln Phe Thr Tyr Arg Val Thr Glu Cys  
65 70 75 80

Gly Ile Arg Ala Lys Ala Val Ser Gln Asp Met Val Ile Tyr Ser Thr  
85 90 95

Glu Ile His Tyr Ser Ser Lys Gly Thr Pro Ser Lys Phe Val Ile Pro  
100 105 110

Val Ser Cys Ala Ala Pro Gln Lys Ser Pro Trp Leu Thr Lys Pro Cys  
115 120 125

Ser Met Arg Val Ala Ser Lys Ser Arg Ala Thr Ala Arg Arg Met Arg  
130 135 140



Asn Ala Thr Arg Cys Ser Ala Cys His Ser Pro Val Lys Gly Pro Thr  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Ile Val His Leu Val Ser Ser Val Lys Lys Ser Ile Pro Arg Ser  
 165 170 175  
 Leu Val Thr Xaa Ala Gly Ala Gln Glu Ala Gln Pro Leu Gln Pro Ser  
 180 185 190  
 His Phe Leu Asp Ile Ser Glu Asp Trp Ser Leu His Thr Asp Asp Met  
 195 200 205  
 Ile Gly Ser Met Xaa  
 210

<210> 92  
 <211> 45  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (45)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 92  
 Met Asn Asn Ala Ala Lys Asn Ile Asn Val Gln Val Ser Val Trp Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
 Tyr Ala Phe Ile Ser Leu Ile Phe Ile Leu Phe His Leu Gly Val Glu  
 20 25 30  
 Leu Leu Gly Cys Met Val Val Leu Cys Leu Thr Val Xaa  
 35 40 45

<210> 93  
 <211> 41  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (41)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 93  
 Met Ser Ser Asn Thr Tyr Ile Val Leu Val Cys Gln Ala Leu Leu Ile  
 1 5 10 15  
 Thr Ala Met Asn Arg Gly Pro Pro Asn Lys Cys Asn Arg Val Tyr Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Phe Leu Asn Leu Cys His His Tyr Xaa  
 35 40

<210> 94  
 <211> 115  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 94  
 Met Gln Leu Ser Val Cys Val Ile Thr Thr Ser Leu Leu Phe Asn Ser

1	5	10	15
Ile Thr Leu Tyr Phe Ser Lys Met Pro Arg Ser Pro Gly Ser Tyr Ala	20	25	30
Asp Leu Gln Arg Phe Tyr Phe Leu Ala Leu Glu Ser Ala Glu Ile Arg	35	40	45
Arg His Arg Ala Gln Arg Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Arg Ile Ala Phe Ala	50	55	60
Leu Ala Gly Tyr Val Tyr Thr Asp Glu Tyr Lys Met Phe Phe Ser Leu	65	70	75
Gly Phe Leu Leu Leu Phe Ser Pro Pro Ser His Leu Pro Phe Ser Pro	85	90	95
Thr Pro Pro Pro Lys Lys Ala Thr Ser Ser Phe Arg Gly Thr Ile Ile	100	105	110
Phe Phe Asn	115		

&lt;210&gt; 95

&lt;211&gt; 84

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (84)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 95

Met Ser Phe Phe Gln Leu Leu Met Lys Arg Lys Glu Leu Ile Pro Leu	1	5	10	15
Val Val Phe Met Thr Val Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Val	20	25	30	
Tyr Ser Leu Trp Lys Thr Asp Val Ile Leu Asp Arg Lys Lys Asn Pro	35	40	45	
Glu Pro Trp Glu Thr Val Asp Pro Thr Val Pro Gln Lys Leu Ile Thr	50	55	60	
Ile Asn Gln Gln Trp Lys Pro Ile Glu Glu Leu Gln Asn Val Gln Arg	65	70	75	80
Val Thr Lys Xaa				

&lt;210&gt; 96

&lt;211&gt; 50

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (50)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 96

Met Pro Ser Ser Glu Cys Arg Ser Ser Ala Leu Leu Leu Asn Val Ser  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Ala Glu Ser Glu Ala Gly Arg Arg Pro Gly Lys Pro Gly Trp Ala  
20 25 30  
Glu Glu Ala Thr Gly Gly Arg Arg Ala Ser Arg Lys Asp Gly Thr Gln  
35 40 45  
Gly Xaa  
50

<210> 97  
<211> 35  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (35)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 97  
Met Ala His Arg Ser Trp Ile Leu Ser Ser Ser Leu Leu Pro Ile Pro  
1 5 10 15  
Ile Phe Phe Leu Leu Pro Pro Ser Ser Ala Ala Thr Leu Ala Thr Pro  
20 25 30

Gly Ser Xaa  
35

<210> 98  
<211> 45  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (45)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 98  
Met Leu Val Phe Leu Pro Phe Thr Val Leu Val Leu Ile Ser Tyr Ile  
1 5 10 15  
Phe Ser Ser His Ser Phe Asn Pro Leu Phe Thr Leu Cys Asp Phe Glu  
20 25 30

Gln Val Leu Leu His Leu Lys Ile Phe Ser His Pro Xaa  
35 40 45

<210> 99  
<211> 43  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (43)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 99

Met Ala Leu Val Ile Ser Ala Pro Pro Pro Asn Ser Pro Cys Asn Cys  
 1 5 10 15

Phe Phe Phe Ile Phe Leu Phe Ile Leu Pro Leu Ile Phe Pro Leu Phe  
 20 25 30

Lys Gly Leu Phe Ala Thr Phe Val Phe Phe Xaa  
 35 40

&lt;210&gt; 100

&lt;211&gt; 44

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 100

Met Ala Ser Thr Leu Glu Thr Ile Arg Pro Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Leu  
 1 5 10 15

Tyr Cys Phe Ile Ser Leu Leu Tyr Leu Pro Val Leu Glu Thr Ser Phe  
 20 25 30

Ser Phe Leu Leu Val Trp Arg Leu Glu Pro Ile Val  
 35 40

&lt;210&gt; 101

&lt;211&gt; 89

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (89)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 101

Met Lys Ile Ala Val Leu Phe Cys Phe Phe Leu Leu Ile Ile Phe Gln  
 1 5 10 15

Thr Asp Phe Gly Lys Asn Glu Glu Ile Pro Arg Lys Gln Arg Arg Lys  
 20 25 30

Ile Tyr His Arg Arg Leu Arg Lys Ser Ser Thr Ser His Lys His Arg  
 35 40 45

Ser Asn Arg Gln Leu Gly Ile Pro Gln Thr Thr Val Phe Thr Pro Val  
 50 55 60

Ala Arg Leu Pro Ile Val Asn Phe Asp Tyr Ser Met Glu Glu Lys Phe  
 65 70 75 80

Glu Ser Phe Gln Val Phe Leu Glu Xaa  
 85

&lt;210&gt; 102

&lt;211&gt; 62

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; 102

Met Leu Gly Leu Gln Pro Gln Gly Leu Gly Trp Pro Ala Leu Leu Leu  
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Leu Lys Thr Phe Lys Val Gly Gly Trp Gln Gly Met Cys Leu  
                   20                  25                  30                  1  
 Ile Asn Gln Phe Gln Ala Ser Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys  
                   35                  40                  45  
 Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys  
                   50                  55                  60

<210> 103  
 <211> 75  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (75)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 103  
 Met Val Val Ile Thr Val Leu Leu Ser Val Ala His Val Pro Ala Gly  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Ala Gly Leu His His Cys Pro Gly Thr Gly Leu Pro Gln Val Arg Arg  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Ser Ala Arg Ser Ser Ser Phe Ser Arg Lys Pro Arg Ala Pro Ser Ser  
                   35                  40                  45  
 Ser Pro Ala His Leu Leu Pro Gly Pro Arg Pro Val Ala Pro Leu Val  
                   50                  55                  60  
 Pro Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Pro Pro Leu Pro Xaa  
   65                  70                  75

<210> 104  
 <211> 73  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (71)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 104  
 Met Leu Ser Val Gly Ile Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Gly Ser Leu Leu Leu  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gln Val Gly Val Ser Gly His Cys Pro Ser  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Ile Cys Met Ala Thr Pro Ser Thr His Ser Gly His Gly Gly His Gly  
                   35                  40                  45  
 Ser Ile Phe Ser Ile Ser Gly Gln Leu Ser Ala Gly Arg Arg His Glu  
                   50                  55                  60  
 Thr Thr Ser Ser Ile Ala Xaa Leu Ile  
   65                  70

<210> 105

<211> 125  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (75)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (125)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 105  
 Met Ser Pro Arg Gly Thr Gly Cys Ser Ala Gly Leu Leu Met Thr Val  
     1                    5                    10                    15  
 Gly Trp Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Gln Ser Ala Arg Gly Thr Asn Val  
                     20                    25                    30  
 Thr Ala Ala Val Gln Asp Ala Gly Leu Ala His Glu Gly Glu Gly Glu  
                     35                    40                    45  
 Glu Glu Thr Glu Asn Asn Asp Ser Glu Thr Ala Glu Asn Tyr Ala Pro  
                     50                    55                    60  
 Ser Glu Thr Glu Asp Val Ser Asn Arg Asn Xaa Val Lys Glu Val Glu  
                     65                    70                    75                    80  
 Phe Gly Met Cys Thr Val Thr Cys Gly Ile Gly Val Arg Glu Val Ile  
                     85                    90                    95  
 Leu Thr Asn Gly Cys Pro Gly Gly Glu Ser Lys Cys Val Val Arg Val  
                     100                    105                    110  
 Glu Glu Cys Pro Trp Thr Asn Arg Leu Trp Leu Gly Xaa  
                     115                    120                    125

<210> 106  
 <211> 35  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (35)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 106  
 Pro Leu Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly Arg Val Gln Gln Lys Gln Asn Asn  
     1                    5                    10                    15  
 Lys Val Thr Ala Phe Cys Ser Ser Gln Lys Glu Asn Lys Ser Leu Ile  
                     20                    25                    30  
 Leu Val Xaa  
                     35

<210> 107  
 <211> 26  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (26)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 107  
Met Ser Lys Thr Phe Leu Ser Ala Phe Leu Phe Leu Thr Val Leu Ser  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Thr Val Leu Ser Ile Cys Ser Asn Xaa  
20 25

<210> 108  
<211> 28  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (28)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 108  
Met Cys Leu Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ile Leu Ser Leu Gly Ile Gly Lys  
1 5 10 15  
His Ser Met Asn Ile Tyr Thr Leu Thr Phe Phe Xaa  
20 25

<210> 109  
<211> 62  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (62)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 109  
Met Gln Leu Arg Gly Leu Ser Leu Asn Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Gly Ser Phe Asn Gln Val Gly Gln Pro Leu Leu Gln Arg Gly Val Gly  
20 25 30  
Trp Leu Ser Ser Leu Ser His Ala Ala Cys Glu Asp Arg Gly Gly Gly  
35 40 45  
Val Gly Ser Gly Lys Ser Pro Glu Asn Arg Arg Gly Ile Xaa  
50 55 60

<210> 110  
<211> 51  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (51)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 110

Met Leu Leu Thr Leu Phe Ala His Thr Ala Leu Asp Thr Tyr Leu Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Glu Ala Phe Phe Pro His Ser Ile Leu Pro Ala Leu Leu Leu Ile  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Ile Ser Ser Ala Cys Ser Gln Thr Gln Ser Glu Ser Gln Lys Asn  
 35 40 45  
 Pro Ala Xaa  
 50

&lt;210&gt; 111

&lt;211&gt; 171

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;

&lt;221&gt; SITE

&lt;222&gt; (171)

&lt;223&gt; Xaa equals stop translation

&lt;400&gt; 111

Met Thr Val Leu Ile Asn Ile Ile Leu Ser Leu Val Lys Thr Gly Pro  
 1 5 10 15  
 Gly Gln His Leu Asn His Ser Glu Leu Ala Ile Leu Leu Asn Leu Leu  
 20 25 30  
 Gln Ser Lys Thr Ser Val Asn Met Ala Asp Phe Val Gln Val Leu Asn  
 35 40 45  
 Ile Lys Val Asn Ser Glu Thr Gln Gln Gln Leu Asn Lys Ile Asn Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Gly Glu Lys Gln Thr Asp Pro Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Pro Gln Gln Glu Ser Ser Lys Pro Leu Gly Gly Ile Gln Pro Ser Ser  
 85 90 95  
 Gln Thr Ile Gln Pro Lys Val Glu Thr Asp Ala Ala Gln Ala Ala Val  
 100 105 110  
 Gln Ser Ala Phe Ala Val Leu Leu Thr Gln Leu Ile Lys Ala Gln Gln  
 115 120 125  
 Ser Lys Gln Lys Asp Val Leu Leu Glu Glu Arg Glu Asn Gly Ser Gly  
 130 135 140  
 His Glu Ala Ser Leu Gln Leu Arg Pro Leu Gln Asn Leu Ala Leu Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Cys Arg Val Ser Val Gln Ile Pro Asp His Xaa  
 165 170

&lt;210&gt; 112

&lt;211&gt; 40

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Homo sapiens

&lt;220&gt;



<221> SITE  
<222> (40)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 112  
Met Leu Leu Leu Leu Lys Thr Leu Phe Val Thr Phe Trp Ser Thr Asn  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Ser Ile Thr Phe Ser Asn Tyr Asn Val Lys Leu Tyr Gln Trp Gln  
20 25 30  
Ser Tyr Ile Val Asn Gly Ser Xaa  
35 40

<210> 113  
<211> 65  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (65)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 113  
Met Lys Gln His His Ile Leu Gln Arg Asn Leu Leu Gly Lys Glu Glu  
1 5 10 15  
Pro Ile Asp Met Ala Asn Ile Ile Val Val Leu Phe Ser Glu Ile Ala  
20 25 30  
Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Phe Ser Ser His His Pro Asp Pro Ser Ala Ala  
35 40 45  
Ser Asn Ile Lys Ala Arg Phe Ser Thr Ser Gln Lys Lys Lys Thr Leu  
50 55 60  
Xaa  
65

<210> 114  
<211> 28  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (28)  
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 114  
Met Val Leu Phe Leu Phe Phe Val Phe Val Phe Cys Leu Tyr Trp Glu  
1 5 10 15  
Leu Ala Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Phe Ser Phe Xaa  
20 25

<210> 115  
<211> 71  
<212> PRT  
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (60)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids  
  
 <220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (71)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation  
  
 <400> 115  
 Met Glu Phe Thr Gln Ile Val Leu Ser Phe Arg Thr Lys Glu Met Pro  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Val Ile Phe Leu Ile Val Asn Leu Ala Lys His Arg Leu Lys Glu Trp  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Leu Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser Thr Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Ile Cys Ala Lys  
           35                  40                  45  
 Cys His Cys Leu Leu Leu Ile Pro Lys Thr Val Xaa Ser Ser Leu Cys  
   50                  55                  60  
 Leu Leu Pro Asn Ser Lys Xaa  
   65                  70  
  
 <210> 116  
 <211> 148  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens  
  
 <220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (11)  
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids  
  
 <220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (148)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation  
  
 <400> 116  
 Met Phe Val Gln Leu Phe Ser Val Leu Phe Xaa Ser Leu Ile Leu Ser  
   1                  5                  10                  15  
 Val Leu His Gln Thr Val Phe Ala Thr Lys Lys Phe Phe Leu His Ser  
                   20                  25                  30  
 Phe Asn Phe Arg Ser Asn Asn Ile Leu Phe Met Trp Leu Ile Leu Tyr  
           35                  40                  45  
 Phe Leu Ile Leu Phe Ile Ser Tyr Cys Ser Val Gln Tyr Tyr Ser Ser  
   50                  55                  60  
 Ser Ile Tyr Arg Tyr Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Glu His Asp Val Asp His  
   65                  70                  75                  80  
 Leu Gly Lys Phe Tyr Val Lys Arg Arg Ala Phe Ile Val Phe Trp Asn  
                   85                  90                  95  
 Ile Asn Cys Glu Met Gly Phe Phe Asn Phe Ile Ile Leu Phe Leu Phe  
   100                  105                  110  
 Phe Ser Asn Tyr Trp Lys Phe Gln Ile Trp Glu Leu Leu Ile Arg Ser

115 120 125  
 Cys Glu Asn Thr Val Phe Ser Thr Glu Asn Ser Thr Phe Phe Ile Leu  
 130 135 140

Phe Phe Ser Xaa  
 145

<210> 117  
 <211> 22  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (22)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 117  
 Gly Ala Ala Gly Ile Ser Gly Glu Pro Gly Ala Ser Arg Cys Cys Ser  
 1 5 10 15

Gly Asp Ser Cys Thr Xaa  
 20

<210> 118  
 <211> 56  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (56)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 118  
 Met Ser Ser Asp Phe Leu Cys Phe Phe Phe Lys Leu Cys Asn Gln Met  
 1 5 10 15

Ile Leu Cys Phe Phe Arg Gly Ala Glu Tyr Trp Phe Leu Leu Leu  
 20 25 30

Val Val Phe Ser Phe Leu Cys His Ser Cys Phe Phe Phe Val Phe Ser  
 35 40 45

Val Ser Asn Thr Ile Cys Ile Xaa  
 50 55

<210> 119  
 <211> 31  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (31)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 119  
 Met Gln Ser Tyr Ser Leu Val Phe Leu Val Val Tyr Leu Ile Leu Pro  
 1 5 10 15

Tyr Ser Ser Phe Lys Glu Asn Ser Ile Phe Ile Thr Val Asn Xaa  
                   20                                  25                                  30

<210> 120  
 <211> 77  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>  
 <221> SITE  
 <222> (77)  
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 120  
 Met Lys Arg Lys Glu Leu Ile Pro Leu Val Val Phe Met Thr Val Ala  
   1                                  5                                  10                                  15  
 Ala Gly Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Ala Val Tyr Ser Leu Trp Lys Thr Asp  
                   20                                  25                                  30  
 Val Ile Leu Asp Arg Lys Lys Asn Pro Glu Pro Trp Glu Thr Val Asp  
                   35                                  40                                  45  
 Pro Thr Val Pro Gln Lys Leu Ile Thr Ile Asn Gln Gln Trp Lys Pro  
           50                                  55                                  60  
 Ile Glu Glu Leu Gln Asn Val Gln Arg Val Thr Lys Xaa  
   65                                  70                                  75

<210> 121  
 <211> 206  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 121  
 Met Gly Ala Glu Trp Glu Leu Gly Ala Glu Ala Gly Gly Ser Leu Leu  
   1                                  5                                  10                                  15  
 Leu Cys Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Cys Ala Leu Gly Leu Arg Leu  
                   20                                  25                                  30  
 Gly Arg Gly Gln Gly Ala Ala Asp Arg Gly Ala Leu Ile Trp Leu Cys  
                   35                                  40                                  45  
 Tyr Asp Ala Leu Val His Phe Ala Leu Glu Gly Pro Phe Val Tyr Leu  
           50                                  55                                  60  
 Ser Leu Val Gly Asn Val Ala Asn Ser Asp Gly Leu Ile Ala Ser Leu  
   65                                  70                                  75                                  80  
 Trp Lys Glu Tyr Gly Lys Ala Asp Ala Arg Trp Val Tyr Phe Asp Pro  
                   85                                  90                                  95  
 Thr Ile Val Ser Val Glu Ile Leu Thr Val Ala Leu Asp Gly Ser Leu  
           100                                  105                                  110  
 Ala Leu Phe Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ile Val Lys Glu Lys Tyr Tyr Arg His  
           115                                  120                                  125  
 Phe Leu Gln Ile Thr Leu Cys Val Cys Glu Leu Tyr Gly Cys Trp Met  
   130                                  135                                  140  
 Thr Phe Leu Pro Glu Trp Leu Thr Arg Ser Pro Asn Leu Asn Thr Ser

145                      150                      155                      160  
 Asn Trp Leu Tyr Cys Trp Leu Tyr Leu Phe Phe Phe Asn Gly Val Trp  
                                  165                                   170                                   175  
 Val Leu Ile Pro Gly Leu Leu Leu Trp Gln Ser Trp Leu Glu Leu Lys  
                                  180                                   185                                   190  
 Lys Met His Gln Lys Glu Thr Ser Ser Val Lys Lys Phe Gln  
                                  195                                   200                                   205

<210> 122  
 <211> 55  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 122  
 Met Asn Gln Ile Phe Leu Phe Gly Gln Asn Val Ile His Ser Ser Leu  
   1                                 5                                 10                                 15  
 His Phe Val Phe Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Asn Asn Leu Phe Gln Ile Gly  
                                  20                                 25                                 30  
 Phe Lys Ala Thr Ser Phe Arg Cys Ile Val Val Gln Leu Asn Gly Asp  
                                  35                                 40                                 45  
 Ile Gly Lys Arg Glu Gln Ile  
   50                                 55

<210> 123  
 <211> 121  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 123  
 Leu Ser Ala Tyr Arg Thr Leu Asp Asn Thr His Ile His Thr His Lys  
   1                                 5                                 10                                 15  
 Asn Ala His Glu Pro Asn Pro Glu Lys Val Pro Ala Gly Pro Pro Pro  
                                  20                                 25                                 30  
 Ser Pro Pro Pro Pro Thr Ser Pro Leu Asp Ser Glu Asp Arg Arg Gly  
                                  35                                 40                                 45  
 Thr Arg Gly His Leu Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Ser Pro Pro Thr Pro Pro  
   50                                 55                                 60  
 Arg Pro Ser His His Thr Pro Ile Ile Thr Leu Tyr Ile Thr Gln Ser  
   65                                 70                                 75                                 80  
 Phe Trp Phe Ser Arg Thr Arg Leu Pro Lys Tyr His Leu Gln Lys Val  
                                  85                                 90                                 95  
 Thr Leu Ala Gly His Tyr Phe Val Tyr Leu Phe Pro Met Gln Lys Lys  
                                  100                                 105                                 110  
 Asn Glu Asn Glu Lys Arg Gly Ile Pro  
   115                                 120

<210> 124  
 <211> 29  
 <212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 124

Leu Ser Ala Tyr Arg Thr Leu Asp Asn Thr His Ile His Thr His Lys  
1 5 10 15

Asn Ala His Glu Pro Asn Pro Glu Lys Val Pro Ala Gly  
20 25

<210> 125

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 125

Leu Asp Ser Glu Asp Arg Arg Gly Thr Arg Gly His Leu  
1 5 10

<210> 126

<211> 28

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 126

Ile Ile Thr Leu Tyr Ile Thr Gln Ser Phe Trp Phe Ser Arg Thr Arg  
1 5 10 15

Leu Pro Lys Tyr His Leu Gln Lys Val Thr Leu Ala  
20 25

<210> 127

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 127

Val Ile Ile Leu Phe Ile Cys Ser Leu Cys  
1 5 10

<210> 128

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 128

Pro Glu Gly Glu Cys Cys Pro Val Cys Pro  
1 5 10

<210> 129

<211> 68

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 129

Ile Ser Tyr Leu Val Lys Lys Gly Thr Ala Thr Glu Ser Ser Arg Glu  
1 5 10 15

Ile Pro Met Ser Thr Leu Pro Arg Arg Asn Met Glu Ser Ile Gly Leu  
20 25 30

Gly Met Ala Arg Thr Gly Gly Met Val Val Ile Thr Val Leu Leu Ser  
           35                          40                          45

Val Ala Met Phe Leu Leu Val Leu Gly Phe Ile Ile Ala Leu Ala Leu  
       50                          55                          60

Gly Ser Arg Lys  
       65

<210> 130  
 <211> 24  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 130  
 Met Ala Arg Thr Gly Gly Met Val Val Ile Thr Val Leu Leu Ser Val  
       1                          5                          10                          15

Ala Met Phe Leu Leu Val Leu Gly  
           20

<210> 131  
 <211> 25  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 131  
 Asn Met Glu Ser Ile Gly Leu Gly Met Ala Arg Thr Gly Gly Met Val  
       1                          5                          10                          15

Val Ile Thr Val Leu Leu Ser Val Ala  
           20                          25

<210> 132  
 <211> 42  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 132  
 His Glu Ser Ile Ser Tyr Leu Val Lys Lys Gly Thr Ala Thr Glu Ser  
       1                          5                          10                          15

Ser Arg Glu Ile Pro Met Ser Thr Leu Pro Arg Arg Asn Met Glu Ser  
           20                          25                          30

Ile Gly Leu Gly Met Ala Arg Thr Gly Gly  
       35                          40

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/18360

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) :A61K 48/00; C07H 21/00; C12N 5/10, 15/09, 15/10, 15/12, 15/63

US CL :514/44; 435/320.1, 325, 252.3, 254.11; 536/23.5

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 514/44; 435/320.1, 325, 252.3, 254.11; 536/23.5

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

GenBank, EMBL

search: SEQ ID NO: 11-20, 66-75

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. H88812, HILLIER et al. 'WashU-Merck EST Project', complete record, 11 December 1995.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. AA490605, NCI-CGAP 'National Cancer Institute, Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP), Tumor Gene Index', complete record, 15 August 1997.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. W78859, HILLIER et al. 'WashU-Merck EST Project', complete record, 02 February 1997.	1, 7-10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

16 NOVEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

23 DEC 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Authorized officer

SCOTT D. PRIEBE



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/18360

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. AA521306, NCI-CGAP 'National Cancer Institute, Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP), Tumor Gene Index', complete record, 20 August 1997.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. AA378739, ADAMS et al. 'Initial assessment of human gene diversity and expression patterns based upon 83 million nucleotides of cDNA sequence', complete record, 21 April 1997.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. AA398564, HILLIER et al. 'WashU-Merck EST Project 1997', complete record, 12 August 1997.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. N36059, HILLIER et al. 'WashU-Merck EST Project', complete record, 16 January 1996.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. N37039, HILLIER et al. 'WashU-Merck EST Project', complete record, 16 January 1996.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. AA360013, ADAMS et al. 'Initial assessment of human gene diversity and expression patterns based upon 83 million nucleotides of cDNA sequence', complete record, 21 April 1997.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. AA243489, NCI-CGAP 'National Cancer Institute, Cancer Genome Anatomy Project (CGAP), Tumor Gene Index', complete record, 15 August 1997.	1, 7-10
X	WU et al. Isolation and characterization of Drosophila multidrug resistance gene homologs. Molecular and Cellular Biology. August 1991, Vol. 11, No. 8, pages 3940-3948, especially pages 3940-3944.	1, 2, 7-10
Y	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. M59076, WU et al. 'Drosophila melanogaster P-glycoprotein (MDR 49) mRNA, complete cds.', complete record, 11 September 1991.	1, 2, 7-10

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/18360

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	MOLENAAR et al. Structure and organization of two linked ribosomal protein genes in yeast. Nucleic Acids Research. 1984, Vol. 12, No. 10, pages 7345-7358, especially pages 7346, 7347, 7350-7353.	1, 7-10
X	LOWE et al. Nucleotide sequence of the aliphatic amidase regulator gene (amiR) of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. FEBS Letters. March 1989, Vol. 246, No. 1-2, pages 39-43, especially page 40.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. L20758, GLUCKSMANN et al. 'Rhizobium meliloti glycosyl transferase (exo) operon', partial record - exoH sequence, 21 January 1994.	1, 2, 7-10
X	LANDWEHR et al. Cloning and characterization of the gene encoding murine insulin-like growth factor-binding protein-2, mIGFBP-2. Gene. 1993, Vol. 124, pages 281-286, especially pages 282 and 285.	1, 7-10
X	HIRAYAMA et al. Cloning and characterization of seven cDNAs for hyperosmolarity-responsive (HOR) genes of Saccharomyces cerevisiae. Molecular and General Genetics. 1995, Vol. 249, pages 127-138, especially pages 128-131.	1, 2, 7-10
X	BOECK et al. The yeast Pan2 protein is required for poly(A)-binding protein-stimulated poly(A)-nuclease activity. Journal of Biological Chemistry. 05 January 1996, Vol. 271, No. 1, pages 432-438, see entire document.	1, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. U39204, BOECK et al. 'Saccharomyces cerevisiae poly(A)-binding protein dependent poly(A)-ribonuclease subunit (PAN2) gene, complete cds.', complete record, 31 January 1996.	1, 7-10
X	NOSEK et al. NADH dehydrogenase subunit genes in the mitochondrial DNA of yeasts. Journal of Bacteriology. September 1994, Vol. 176, No. 18, pages 5633-5630, especially pages 5622 and 5625.	1, 2, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. X75675, NOSEK et al. 'C. parapsilosis mitochondrial ND6 and ND1 genes.' complete record, 27 September 1995.	1, 2, 7-10

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/18360

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	KLEMM et al. The export systems of type 1 and F1C fimbriae are interchangeable but work in parental pairs. Journal of Bacteriology. February 1995, Vol. 177, No. 3, pages 621-627, see entire document.	1, 2, 7-10
X	Database GENBANK, US National Library of Medicine, (Bethesda, MD, USA), No. Z46635, KLEMM et al. 'E. coli focC and focD genes.', complete record, 01 May 1995.	1, 2, 7-10
X	BIAMONTI et al. The gene for a novel human lamin maps at a highly transcribed locus of chromosome 19 which replicates at the onset of S-phase. Molecular and Cellular Biology. August 1992, Vol. 12, No. 8, pages 3499-3506, especially pages 3500, 3501 and 3503.	1, 7-10

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/18360

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:  
1-10, 17, 21

Remark on Protest

☐  
☐

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US98/18360

## BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

- Group I, claim(s) 1-10, 17 (second part) and 21, drawn to polynucleotides, vectors and cells comprising same and method of making the cells, method of treatment using same.
- Group II, claim(s) 11-12, 14-16 and 17 (first part) drawn to polypeptides, cells producing same, method of making polypeptides and method of using polypeptides for treatment.
- Group III, claim(s) 13, drawn to antibodies against polypeptide of group II.
- Groups IV, claim(s) 18, drawn to method of diagnosis involving identification of mutant polynucleotides.
- Group V, claim(s) 19, drawn to method of diagnosis involving measuring amount of polypeptide.
- Group VI, claim(s) 20, drawn to method of identifying ligands for polypeptide.
- Group VII, claim 22, drawn to method for identifying a biological activity of a protein expressed from a polynucleotide.

Claim 17 encompasses a method of using a polynucleotide and a separate and distinct method of using a polypeptide, where there is no clear relationship between the polynucleotide and polypeptide. Consequently, the claim was placed in group I as pertains to polynucleotides, and in Group II as pertains to polypeptides.

Claim 23 could not be included as it is drawn to a product of the method of claim 22, which produces no products.

For each of Groups I and IV, there are a total of 55 independent or distinct polynucleotides. The first ten, SEQ ID NO: 11-20, will be examined as part Group I and IV. In addition there are 11 additional groups of up to four polynucleotides, each of which constitutes an additional invention of each of Groups I and IV.

For each of Groups II, III, V, VI and VII there are 55 independent or distinct polypeptides or antibodies specific for each of 55 independent or distinct polypeptides. Only one, SEQ ID NO: 66, will be examined as the base group. Consequently, there are an additional 54 polypeptides which constitute additional inventions for each of groups II, III, V, VI and VII.

The inventions listed as Groups I-VII do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The polynucleotides of group I, 95% identical to polynucleotide encoding SEQ ID NO: Y far exceed the polypeptides of group II, 95% identical to SEQ ID NO: Y. In case of polynucleotides, many would encode no protein, e.g. stop codons in beginning of open reading frame, or a protein with greater sequence divergence than 95% identity to SEQ ID NO: Y, e.g. if 5% non-identical nucleotides in non-wobble nucleotides, then polynucleotides encoding polypeptides as low as 85% identity to SEQ ID NO: Y or if nucleotide deletion or insertion leads to frameshifts, then sequence of polypeptide encoded may have no identity above random chance. Consequently, there is no shared special technical feature for the entire scope of the polynucleotides vs. the polypeptides of groups I and II. The antibodies have no physical or biochemical characteristics in common with the proteins to which they are specific. Groups IV-VII are alternative, distinct methods of using polynucleotides or polypeptides, which differ in method steps and ultimate goal. Also, 37 CFR 1.475(b) has no provision for unity of invention between multiple distinct products and multiple distinct methods of using a product. Within each of groups I-VII, there are additional sub-groups pertaining to additional independent or distinct polynucleotides, polypeptides (or antibodies thereto) wherein there is no relationship between the different polynucleotides and polypeptides.

